Chemical Shortages Explained—Page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 148 No. 7 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — August 13, 1945

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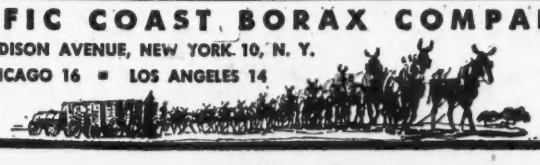

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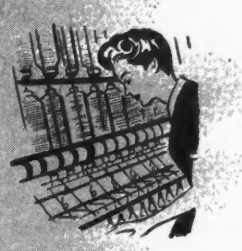

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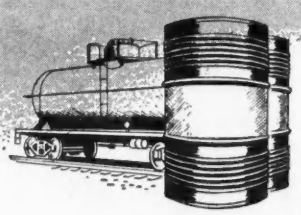

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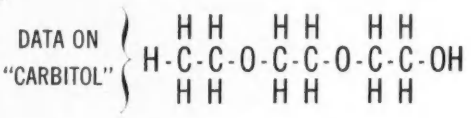

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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison — *Published by Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.*

Vol. 148 No. 7 — New York 7, N. Y. — August 13, 1945

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DDT Formulas, Labels Must Be Submitted

Manufacturers of DDT insecticides are being cautioned by the Department of Agriculture to submite their labeling and formulas for the new insecticide to the Insecticide Division of the department for a determination of their legal status before the products go on the market. Officials pointed out that while the submission of such labels and formulas is not a requirement of law, manufacturers and shippers have a responsibility under the Federal insecticide act to label their products properly.

The requirements of the law generally are that no misrepresentation of the product can be made on the label and no unwarranted statements of use are allowed. Also manufacturers are required to list the ingredients of the product in all cases where the product contains any inactive materials.

It was pointed out by officials that it is their aim to provide a precautionery service for the manufacturers in passing upon the legality of their labels. The division will not attempt, however, to make tests or conduct research work for the manufacturer, although the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will work with manufacturers in making results of research work available to them.

Penicillin Labeling Proposals Issued

Copies of directions and precautions suggested for inclusion in the labeling of penicillin products were forwarded to pencillin manufacturers and other interested parties for their consideration and comments this week by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. A draft of the tests and methods of assay to determine compliance with the standards for penicillin products also was distributed.

When finally approved the labeling rules and assay methods will become a part of the regulations now being drafted for penicillin products by the agency in consultation with the industry. The second draft of the proposed regulations were sent to manufacturers last weekend with a request that they submit their comments and suggestions for changes by August 13. It is intended to issue the final draft of the regulations as soon after that date as possible.

Penicillin Research Fund Increased

The Alexander Fleming Fund, created recently by major American penicillin manufacturers in tribute to the discoverer of the drug, has been increased to an even 25,000 pounds sterling ($100,000), it was announced jointly today by Carleton H. Palmer, chairman of the board of E. R. Squibb & Sons, and John L. Smith, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. Additional contributions of 5,000 pounds sterling ($20,000) boosted the trust fund from its original figure of 20,000 pounds sterling ($80,000).

Under terms of the trust, the fund will be devoted to research under Sir Alexander Fleming's direction at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, University of London. Results of the research will be free for use by anyone, without restriction.

Medical Centers Planned As War Memorials

The Baruch Committee on Physical Medicine, founded last year to treat casualties of war and industry, plans the establishment of medical centers as war memorials throughout the country. Backed by a gift of $1,190,000 from Bernard M. Baruch, the committee made a survey indicating that communities were recognizing that permanent establishments for veterans were more suitable than conventional monuments.

Rumford Research Head

Dr. Raymond L. Copson, formerly chief of chemical research and engineering for the Tennessee Valley Authority at Muscle Shoals, has been appointed director of research for Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I.

Haulage Order T-1 Revocation Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board is considering the advisability of revoking general haulage conservation order T-1 which restricted deliveries of caustic soda and certain other products to areas within a limited mileage range from the source of supply on the grounds that the order has served its purpose and is no longer necessary in view of the easier tankcar situation. Officials said that the revocation order may be issued within a week or ten days.

The general haulage conservation order probably ranked next to the Special Direction No. 7 of the Office of Defense Transportation in importance to the chemical industry in

—Continued on page 60

Navy to Build Research Laboratories in Maryland

Construction of facilities to house the Navy Bureau of Ordnance research laboratories has been started on a 938-acre project at White Oak, Montgomery County, Md. Physicists and engineers will be charged with keeping abreast of developments in these fields. Capt. W. G. Schindler will be in command and Capt. R. D. Bennett will direct the research.

WPB Gets 5-Point Reconversion Policy from President Truman

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board was given a new lease on life by President Truman August 9 that will carry it considerably beyond VJ-Day when, in a letter to WPB chairman J. A. Krug, he let it be known that he expected the board to play "an important role in reconversion" of industry back to peacetime operation.

The President's letter tended to put to rest the many rumors and reports that have been circulating through Washington as the war with Japan was nearing an end over the future of the WPB when VJ-Day arrived. Insofar as the President is concerned, he made it plain that he regards the orderly distribution of scarce materials to the hungry civilian industry to be of such tremendous importance that it cannot be stopped with the ending of the war.

Mr. Truman informed the chairman that he expected the WPB to lift all controls considered no longer necessary when victory over Japan is announced, but also he said, tnere are five definite steps that the WPB must take to speed reconversion of industry to peaceful operations in an orderly fashion. They are:—

1. A vigorous drive to expand production of materials which are in short supply "not only because of military demands, but to meet civilian demands as well."

2. A limitation on the manufacture of products which would require materials that are in short supply.

3. A broad and effective control of inventories "to avoid speculative hoarding."

4. Granting of priority assistance "to break bottlenecks which may impede the reconversion process."

5. Allocation of scarce materials for the production of low-priced items "essential to the continued success of the stabilization program."

In concluding his letter to Mr. Krug, the President expressed the hope that "all the officials and staff of your board, whose services are needed, will stay on the job." He added that their work was not done yet and "the people of the United States expect them to be good soldiers and remain in service until the need has passed."

Commenting on the President's letter, Mr. Krug said:—

The President's letter outlines the reconversion programs already under way in the War Production Board and requests the War Production Board staff to see the reconversion job through, because it is the only government agency having extensive experience with industrial production.

The War Production Board will stay on the job as long as there is any need for its services, following out the President's basic instructions that controls should be lifted as soon as they are no longer necessary. This has been and will continue to be the board's basic policy."

Patent Investigators Invite Comments

OPD Washington Bureau

Recommendations of the special group appointed by President Truman last April to study the operation and effectiveness of the patent law system will not be forthcoming for several months, it was indicated by the Office of Economic Stabilization August 5, when an open invitation was extended by the group to all interested persons to submit their views on the subject.

The agenda under study by the staff of the committee have been issued by William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization and chairman of the group, with a request that manufacturers, inventors, and patent lawyers communicate their views in writing to the Secretary of Commerce upon any of the questions in which they are interested. Other members of the committee are Attorney-General Tom C. Clark, Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and Charles

—Continued on page 63

German Oil Industry Data to Be Available

OPD Washington Bureau

Technicalinformation collected from secret records of the German oil industry by the Petroleum Administration for War will be made available immediately to all sections of the American oil industry engaged in the war program, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies has announced.

PAW will release through the Technical Advisory Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council microfilms of documents captured in German refineries and laboratories, Mr. Davies said. Mr. Davis explained that the microfilms of refinery records and experimental laboratory data were gathered by a mission of technological experts sent to Euorpe under PAW auspices last year.

Surplus Disposal Policing By Trade Group Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Some 2,000 trade associations, business enterprises, and others are being circularized by the Surplus Property Board with a request to assist it in the proper distribution of the government's surplus stocks by notifying the board immediately of any instances of irregularities, favoritism, sales policies, and the like that do not appear to be in keeping with sound business practices.

Robert T. Amis, director of the compliance division of the board, said that he was asking for help because the size of the job is so great that it is impossible to expect that some improper disposition of the stocks will not occur. He pointed out that it is to the interest of all concerned and the national economy as a whole that such instances be kept to the minimum.

He said that he not only hopes that any irregularities found in the disposal program will be brought to his attention immediately, but also that interested business groups will feel free to make suggestions to the board on how certain problems should be handled. As the war is brought to an end and larger and larger amounts of materials are declared surplus by the military services, the problems of orderly disposal and proper handling will mount accordingly.

The compliance division itself does not maintain a staff of investigators to go into instances of improper distribution, Mr. Amis said, but plans to turn such evidence as might come to its attention over to the disposal agencies themselves. Each of these eight agencies has established a compliance division to look into irregularities, and all are equipped to take proper action. In addition, other agencies of the government will be called into the work as the occasion arises. For example, the Federal Trade Commission will be enlisted to see that resellers do not misrepresent the materials and do conform to proper business practices.

Patent Information May Be Sent Abroad

OPD Washington Bureau

Part 3 of the regulations of the Patent Office covering licenses to file applications for patents in foreign countries has been amended by adding a new section (3.17) having to do with extension of licenses reading as follows:—

Whenever a license to file an application in a foreign country has heretofore been granted or is hereafter granted by the Commissioner of Patents, the license is, in each case, hereby revived, renewed, and extended to additionally empower the licensee under authority of said license, to forward all duplicate and formal papers to the foreign country and to make all amendments necessary for the prosecution of such application, excluding supplements and continuances originating in this country which disclose inventions, modifications, or variations not disclosed in the application authorized under the license. Licensee should apply to the envelope in which material is forwarded to the foreign country under this additional authority, the legend "License No. ..... Commissioner of Patents," inserting the number of the license.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 10, 1945	Aug. 3, 1945	Aug. 11, 1944
133.9	**134.0**	**137.1**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Although confined to a few divisions, price changes were quite numerous last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. They were fairly evenly divided between ups and downs, but the latter were the heavier. So, the general average was depressed a bit. Quicksilver and menthol were the chief influencers. OPA contributed rosin to the upside. Somehow peppermint oil was moved downward.

The surrender rumors attending the atomizing of Japan started a substantial measure of jitters in many places. What to do to win the war has been succeeded by what to do to survive the peace as the chief cause of business headaches. The available evidence is that most people have not thought out any plan of reconversion that contains less than 75 percent of faith and hope. Many "planners" (?) have at best one eye on charity, via governmental subsidy or other aid.

Recent Imports

ARGOLS—250 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Inc
ARROWROOT STARCH—4,000 bgs, Morningstar, Nichol, Inc
ASPHALT—1,558 dms, Barber Asphalt Co
BABASSU KERNELS—11,087 bgs, 1,108,700 lbs, General Foods Co
2,866 bgs, 286,600 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
BALSAM, COPAIBA — (Correction)—In the previous issue the 49 dms should have read Balsam, Peru
BARBASCO ROOT—3,069 bgs, United States Commercial Co
BEEF GALLS—5 pkgs, Gane & Ingram
LIVER EXTRACT—314 cs, Wilson & Co
BONES—1,452 bgs, 145,200 lbs, Bank of New York
1,056 bgs, 105,600 lbs, H Remis Co
GRANULATED—4,151 bgs, 415,100 lbs, Baugh & Son
BRISTLES—29 cs, F H Cone & Co
39 cs, N Wagman Co
6 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co
15 cs, Zeitlin & Son
CALAMUS ROOT—20 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp
CALCIUM ARSENATE—1 dm, Sherwin Williams Co
TARTRATE—1,934 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Inc
CANTHARIDES—6 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp
CASEIN—1,200 bgs, 163,800 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
714 bgs, 92,820 lbs, National Casein Sales Co
CASHEW KERNELS—1,097 cs, 54,850 lbs, General Foods Corp
CASTOR BEANS—27,501 bgs, 4,125,150 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
1,687 bgs, 253,050 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
3,515 bgs, 527,250 lbs, Leon Israel & Bros
1,740 bgs, 261,000 lbs, Tumley & Co, Inc
CHARCOAL—402 bgs, Atlantic Sugar Refining, Ltd
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
425 bgs, 85,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
801 bgs, 160,200 lbs, General Cocoa Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
13 bgs, 2,600 lbs, J Aron & Co
76 bgs, 15,200 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Ernest Adler & Co
COCONUTS—2,229 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co
534 bgs, General Foods Corp
CORN SYRUP—320 bbls, Ayrton Metal Co
351 cks, Eugenio Lang
160 cks, Continental Commodities Corp
50 bbls, A Menzel Co
101 cks, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co
381 pkgs, M Golodetz & Co
CUMIN SEED—83 bgs, S M Wolf
EARTH, MINERAL—250 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co
GLUE, HIDE—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Co
GLUESTOCK—247 bls, C M Loeb Rhoades Co
190 bls, H J Baker & Bro
40 bls, Atlantic Gelatine Co
48 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney
101 bls, Bergen Trading Co
190 bls, H Remus Co
796 bls
GLYCERIN—11 dms, Procter & Gamble
GLANDS—683 cs, Eli Lilly & Co
47 cs, Wilson & Co
1 cs, G D Searle
100 cs, Difco Laboratory
141 cs, International Commercial Co
PANCREAS—89 cs, Eli Lilly & Co
11 cs, Parke Davis & Co
GUM, FALAX—41 bgs, Chicle Development Co
GYPSUM—2,823 tons, United States Commercial Co
HAIR, CATTLE—11 cs, M D Nelson
CATTLE TAIL—10 bls, First National Bank
HORSE—20 cs, Brush & Weaving Hair Mfg Co
14 cs, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
21 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co
80 cs, Zeitlins & Son
15 cs, G L Kobrak
15 cs, Sterling National Bank
111 cs, M D Nelson

—Continued on page 72

Dyestuffs Control Relaxed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Dyestuffs controls have been relaxed and this action will allow dyestuff consumers to increase their color quotas for civilian use, it has been announced by the War Production Board. In an amendment to M-103, the dyestuff conservation order, WPB announced that dyestuff consumers will be permitted to increase their Class A and B dye allotments to 25 percent of their total Class A and B dye purchases in the 1941 period.

The limitation in the past has been 10 percent, with no Class A dyestuff permitted for civilian use. The order is retroactive to July 1.

The amendment makes available a dyer's entire color allotment in Class A dyestuff if he so desires. WPB emphasized that the relaxation of restrictions on Class A colors, which have been reserved for the military, will be for the third quarter only.

The quotas are increased on Class C dyes from 10 percent to 17½ percent, and on Class D dyes from 15 percent to 20 percent. All percentages are calculated on purchases made during the 1941 base period. The order also increases the export percentages approximately 50 percent.

Italian Trade Procedure Explained for Importers

OPD Washington Bureau

Details of procedures which are now in operation for importing goods from Italy and which will remain in force until private trade can again operate on a normal basis in Italy were outlined for the guidance of American importers by the Foreign Economic Administration August 5.

The explanation is considered important at this time by reason of the fact that the Italian government is expected in the near future to set up an export organization, known as the Instituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero, to take over the export work that the Allied Control Commission has been handling. The United States Commercial Company, which has been acting on behalf of the Allied commission in the sale and distribution to the United States of all Italian products, will act in the same capacity for the Italian organization.

It was explained by FEA that American importers and Italian exporters may confer directly and negotiate preliminary details of all transtions that do not involve strategic materials being procured under direction by the United States government or under international allocation. All American orders must therefore be placed through and confirmed by USCC. Before a deal can be closed, it must be approved by the Allied commission and the Italian government; since commodities in short supply and deemed necessary for Italian economy may not be permitted export, while certain other commodities, mostly those in the strategic category, also may not be sent to the United States if they have been allocated elsewhere by the combined boards.

Lemon Oil Offered By Italian Sellers

OPD Washington Bureau

Cable advices have been received by the Foreign Economic Administration that Aurelio di Pasquale, Macina, Italy, has available 200 kilos of deterpenated lemon oil of 38 percent citral content, and that Rag. Guiseppe di Salvo, Terre Faro, Macina, has 1,000 kilos of the same commodity of 30 percent citral content.

Both firms are soliciting offers from potential American buyers. Offers should be made directly to these firms, and upon completion of initial negotiations, the matter should be taken up with FEA for implementation. Buyers should advise FEA of completed negotiations, addressing their communications to David Sternback, 2442 Tempo building "T," Washington 25, D. C.

Eagle-Picher Co.

6 months, June 30....	767,096	1,022,820

Obituaries

Dr. G.A. Harrop, Jr.

Dr. George A. Harrop, jr., research director of Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J., died August 4 of a heart ailment. He was fifty-four years of age.

Born in Peru, Ill., Dr. Harrop attended the University of Wisconsin from 1908 to 1910, received an A. B. degree from Harvard in 1912 and a medical degree from John Hopkins University in 1916, and later did research at the University of Copenhagen. He interned and was assistant resident physician at John Hopkins from 1916 to 1921; resident physician and instructor in medicine, Columbia University, 1921-23, and associate professor of medicine, Pekin University Medical College, China, 1923-24.

Dr. G.A. Harrop, Jr.

From 1925 to 1938 Dr. Harrop was associate professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins, where he was in charge of the chemical laboratory and the work in diseases of metabolism and endocrinology. In 1938 he was appointed director of research for E. R. Squibb & Sons and in 1943 was made a vice-president.

Surviving are his wife, three sons and a daughter.

Sir George Christopher Clayton

Sir George Christopher Clayton, director of the Imperial Chemical Company, London, died July 28. He was seventy-six years of age. Educated at Harrow and University College, Liverpool, Dr. Clayton received his Ph.D. from Heidelberg University, Germany, in 1890. On his return to Liverpool he was engaged in physiological chemical research for two years before he joined the United Alkali Company as a research chemist in 1898. He was elected a fellow of the Institute of Chemistry in 1902. He later served as president of the institute.

William H. Smith

William H. Smith, a member of the New England sales staff of Philipp Brothers, Inc., importer, exporter, and chemical manufacturers agent, New York, died July 31 following a stroke. He was forty-eight years of age.

Prior to joining the New England staff of Philipp Brothers fifteen years ago, Mr. Smith had been affiliated with the sales division of the New England branch of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., operating out of the Boston office. Mr. Smith was a member of the New England Paint and Oil Club, the Rubber Section of the American Chemical Society and the Salem Country Club.

Surviving are his wife, his mother and two daughters.

Dr. Reginald S. Boehner, former head of the chemistry department at Syracuse University, died in Syracuse, August 9, at the age of 65.

George J. Seel, 3d statistician for twenty-five years for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died August 5. He was fifty-six years of age.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 148, No. 7, August 13, 1945. Published weekly by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York, N. Y., U. S. A. Tel. REctor 2-9820. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1945, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

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Flaxseed August Estimate

Flaxseed production as of August 1 was estimated at 33,972,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, compared with 32,728,000 bushels for July and 23,527,000 bushels final crop last year. The yield per acre was placed at 88 bushels.

Alcohol Drawback Regulations Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Manuafcturers intending to file drawback claims covering distilled spirits used in the manufacture of nonbeverage products produced after April 1, 1946, are required to submit new quantitative formulas covering all such preparations direct to the deputy commissioner of the alcohol Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue on or before January 1, 1946, under an amendment to the alcohol tax drawback regulations issued by the bureau August 8.

Filing is to be on form No. 1678, in triplicate. Such formulas need not be submitted, however, if the products are medicinal preparations, tinctures, or fluidextracts produced under formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopeia, the National Formulary, or the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the products are identified in the supporting data by name and followed by the letters "U.S.P.," "N.F.," or "A.I.H.," as the case may be.

In the case of fruits, cakes, buns, soups, and the like, it will be sufficient if the formulas therefor show the quantity of proof-gallons of distilled spirits used in the production of a given quantity of finished product.

A new series of numbers will be given the new formulas commencing with number 1 and continuing thereafter in numerical sequence. Amended or revised formulas will be considered as new formulas and serially numbered accordingly.

Manufacturers claiming drawback on distilled spirits on nonbeverage products produced during the period from January 1, 1946, to March 31, 1946, inclusive, for which quantitative formulas have not been filed under the regulations are required to follow the old procedure, and if such products are to be manufactured on or after April 1, 1946, new formulas

—Continued on page 62

Cosmetic Producers Get More Alcohol in August

OPD Washington Bureau

Approximately 200,000 additional gallons of alcohol have been made available this month to cosmetic producers by the War Production Board in order to meet the seasonal demands of the industry. The increased allotment amounts to about a 50 percent increase in the quota above the basic allotment.

It was explained that the alcohol is being made available to the industry through their alcohol suppliers. These suppliers have been authorized by the WPB to accept orders for increased amounts of alcohol up to 50 percent of the normal quota. Although no definite assurances could be given that the 50 percent increase in quota would be continued in September, officials felt that the alcohol situation has so eased that some increase in allotment may be continued.

Shampoos Retail Tax Ruling Is Made

In an effort to clarify the intent of the revenue act with respect to the application of the retailers' taxes on shampoos , the Bureau of Internal Revenue informed its collectors July 14 that only those shampoos are subject to tax which contain 5 percent or less of saponaceous matter regardless of advertising claims, or contain more than 5 percent saponaceous matter but designated or recommended as a hair tonic or dressing, or for waving, bleaching, dyeing, tinting or otherwise imparting an artificial appearance to the hair.

Tankcar Light-Weighing Restriction Rescinded

The prohibition against the light-weighing of tankcars designated "TP" or "TPI," used for the transportation of chlorine, sulphur dioxide, anhydrous ammonia, methyl chloride, and anhydrous hydrofluoric acid in the territory east of the Mississippi river, was lifted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in an amendment to its Second Revised Service Order No. 243. The amendment becomes effective August 8. The restriction had been in force since November.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The rapid deterioration of prospects of a long-extended war with Japan, which began when the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and was accentuated with Russia's entry into the conflict, served to bring to a head a long-smoldering controversy over reconversion pricing between OPA and WPB.

The policies of WPB of withdrawing controls over distribution of scarce materials as soon as the needs of the military could be satisfied by industry without government intervention has produced more than one headache for Price Administrator Bowles. Such action on the part of WPB causes a rush into the market by the hungry civilian producers that strains the hold-the-line price policies of OPA to the breaking point.

Mr. Truman finally settled the matter in a conference with Mr. Bowles, WPB Chief Krug, and War Mobilization Director Snyder. He told Mr. Krug to lift controls as soon as they are no longer needed—but with emphasis on the word "needed." He should see to it that inventories are controlled to prevent speculative hoarding; that bottlenecks are broken which might impede the reconversion process; and that allocation should continue over scarce materials needed in the production of low-priced items essential to the continued success of the stabilization program.

Bring In the Milkweed

Indications are that someone slipped up somewhere along the line in the program of conservation and substitution of other products for scarce supplies of kapok needed in the war effort. WPB reported this week in a special statement that the kapok situation is in very bad shape and that every effort is being made to find new sources of both kapok and substitutes to meet the military needs of this water buoyant material until the war ends.

For two years the Department of Agriculture has been carrying on a campaign, with the assistance of school children, Boy Scouts, and Girl Scouts, and other youth organizations, gathering in great quantities of milkweed floss which was found to be a very good substitute for kapok. Because the supply situation had shown such an improvement early this year, the collection campaign was called off and the thanks of the secretary were extended to the youthful collectors.

Now WPB reports it is scraping the bottom of the barrel in its supply of kapok and substitutes. It don't make sense—but, it's fully typical of the incommunicative isolation and independence of governmental agencies.

Army Medicine Praised

Congratulations and best wishes of the pharmacists of the United States for the splendid record of achievement of the medical department of the army over the years were extended on the occasion of the department's 170th anniversary by the American Pharmaceutical Association August 8.

Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the association, wrote Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, surgeon-general, that the pharmacists who have worked with members of the medical profession in the army bear testimony to the high standards of service which the department has fostered and maintained. He added:—

"All of us wish to extend our congratulations and best wishes for a continuation of the splendid achievements which have characterized the history of the medical department, and we pledge our efforts to co-operate in continuing to assist in every possible way the further development of this most important branch of the military service."

DDT and the Public

When WPB relaxed its grip on DDT and announced that a limited quantity would be available for civilians during August, it got a reaction from the public press that it wasn't expecting and quite upsetting, to say the least, to some of the agency's officials.

Most of the lay papers let the event pass by in their editorial columns. But two metropolitan dailies lambasted the agency for not warning the people, when it announced the release of the new insecticide, that the stuff is toxic and has to be handled carefully. They argued that WPB should have coupled its announcement with a lot of warnings and cautionary statements on the handling and use of the bugkiller.

That's all well and good, but what WPB wants the public to understand is that it wasn't set up as a protector of public health and doesn't intend to assume any such authority. That's the function of other agencies of the government. All WPB is supposed to do is see to it that the military gets the materials it needs when it needs it, and that job is big enough.

Also there won't be any DDT running around loose for some time yet.

Sugar Is Troublesome

OPA's belated restrictions imposed last week on the amount of sugar that industrial users can acquire during the first two months of this quarter, should tend to bring some relief to drug manufacturers, principally those located in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

In relation to the rest of the country generally, these three cities probably are suffering more from lack of sugar than others. One of the reasons for it is that a lot of industrial users rushed in early in the third quarter and cashed in all their sugar coupons for the quarter. Distribution being what it is, the suppliers haven't been able to replenish their stocks fast enough to meet the needs of other users.

Another thing that has helped to create the shortage has been the heavy buying of sugar for canning.

FEA Future Cloudy

Leo T. Crowley, who has been handling FEA ever since the Wallace-Jones feud put the old Board of Economic Warfare out of existence, is hinting around that he wants to resign from the agency to give more time to his other job of president of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. As a result, talk of a reorganization of FEA is again being stirred up. It is now being said that the agency will be abolished entirely when Mr. Crowley steps down and its functions divided up between the State and Commerce departments and WPB. State would get the policy functions, and commerce and WPB the operating functions.

There is still a lot of sentiment for converting FEA into an agency for promoting foreign trade. Mr. Wallace is in favor of this, provided, however, that the agency becomes a part of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Cosmic Health Care

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida has introduced a resolution (S. J. Res. 89) urging the President to call an international conference for the purpose of establishing a permanent international health organization.

Among other things proposed for the organization would be establishment and maintenance of outstanding medical research laboratories, schools of public health, information activities, exchange facilities, and other such services. It also would assist nations to obtain the personnel, medicines and other supplies, and information required for adequate health programs.

Small Business Favored

A squabble that has been going on for some time over just where the Smaller War Plants Corporation fits in the program for disposal of surplus government property has finally been settled by the Surplus Property

—Continued on page 47

Heavy-Duty Soap Ceilings Adjusted

OPD Washington Bureau

For one month, manufactures who replace the anhydrous soap content of heavy-duty household soaps by water-softening materials to the minimum extent required by the Department of Agriculture may sell such soaps at existing price ceilings, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

This blanket authority, effective August 7 until September 7, 1945, replaces a procedure announced July 24, 1945. That procedure required manufacturers to apply to OPA by letter for authority to sell at existing ceilings when so reducing the anhydrous soap content, and to await a making such sales. This action simplifies the procedure and at the same time puts a month's time limit on the authorization.

During the next month, OPA will review the action to determine whether or not a price ceiling change should be required on heavy-duty household soaps with anhydrous soap content reduced to the extent ordered by the Department of Agriculture. The anhydrous-soap-content cut ordered by the Department of Agriculture effective August 7, 1945, does not affect toilet soaps or the finer fabric soaps in bar, flake, chip or other form. It applies only to soaps with an anhydrous soap content of from 50 to 85 per cent, commonly known as heavy-duty household soaps. Manufacturers who propose to extend the anydrous soap content beyond the minimum ordered by the Department of Agriculture must submit a report to OPA as required in the soap regulation.

Fiber Container Output Equipment Control Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Direct control over the use of solid fiber shipping container production equipment was relinquished August 8 by the War Production Board. This action was effected by the revocation of direction 2 to Conservation Order M-290, originally issued in the Spring of 144 to insure total productive capacity for the manufacture of "V" and "W" boxes, WPB said.

This direction had the desired effect of producing for the war effort all the solid fiber shipping containers required by the armed forces on the limited amount of machinery, which was available in only a few boxshops in the United States. Now, however, because of changes in government procurement time tables, control of this equipment is no longer needed as the capacity is ample, WPB said.

Despite the revocation of direction 2, WPB paperboard officials pointed out that solid fiber container production equipment still remains subject to all other applicable orders and regulations of WPB such as Priorities Regulation 1, Priorities Regulation 3 and P-146.

U.S. Imports From China Are Analysed

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Tariff Commission has issued a report on United States imports from China, Honkkong, and the Kwantung Leased Territory in the period 1936-41. This report consists primarily of digests of information on all articles imported from this area in either 1936 or 1940 to a value of $25,000 or more, provided that this area ranked first or second among United States foreign suppliers of the article in at least three years in the period 1936-41. Copies of the report may be obtained from the United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C., or from the commission's office in the Custom House, New York 4, N. Y.

RFC Lists Surplus Property in Booklet

Approximately 3,000 items of government-owned surplus property which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation handles as a disposal agency designated by the Surplus Property Board for capital and producers' goods are listed in a booklet, "How to Do Business With RFC," which has just been published by RFC.

Prominent among the improvements found in new higher solids nitrocellulose lacquers is the fact that chalking is no longer a detrimental factor. The use of proper resins in new formulations has resulted in remarkably durable coatings for exterior surfaces.

Relative gloss tests in a recent survey of chalking conditions on automobiles with four years average service showed a generally high durability index... with a superiority of lacquer over baked finishes which is highly prophetic of tremendous possibilities in this field of application.

Naturally these improved, durable, money-saving lacquers should have important consideration. We will appreciate an opportunity to work with you in formulating necessary solvent mixtures.

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17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

For the User of
NITROCELLULOSE LACQUERS

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"

Fully Protected by Copyright

5-Chlor-6-methoxy-2:1-naphththioindoxyl

Dye—Starting point (Brit. 541097) in making, with the aid of 6-chlor-7-methylisatin, dyestuffs that have good fastness to light, chlorine, washing, boiling

Delta-5:6:3-chloroaetiocholen-17-one

Pharmaceutical — Starting point (U.S. 2131082) in making intermediate in hormone production

2:4:6-Dibutylpropylphenol

Petroleum—Antioxidant (U.S. 2257-869, 2257870, 2257871, and 2257872) for insulating oils (used in conjunction with small amounts of normal tetrahydrofurfurylparaaminophenol or trithiophenyl phosphate)

Hexamethylene-Diammonium Acetate

Plastics—Starting point (Brit. 549-370) in making plastic films which will not become brittle in less than forty-eight hours at 150°C.

3:4-Methylenedioxybenzoic Acid Piperidide

Insecticide and Fungicide—Toxicity increaser for pyrethrum solutions

Methyl-N-parabenzene Azophenyladipamate

Dye—Starting point (Brit. 556768) in making dyestuffs used in color photography

Para-(4-propoxyanilin) Phenoxide

Rubber—Starting point (U.S. 2128-100) in making antioxidants for rubber by alkylating in the presence of an inert solvent and sufficient sodium hydroxide to maintain alkalinity

Phenolphthalein Bisbetatetraacetylglucoside

Pharmaceutical—Ingredient (Brit. 542441) of laxative preparations

2-Thiol-5:5-dimethyl-1:3-dihydro-4-ketothiazin

Photographic — Developing agent (U.S. 2298093) for films containing silver bromide to produce blue-black tones (used in conjunction with a metol-quinol developing agent)

1:3:5-Xylenol Gammathiocyanopropylether

Insecticide and Fungicide — Toxic agent for housefles

Toxic agent in insecticidal compositions

Food Science Division Formed at Geneva Station

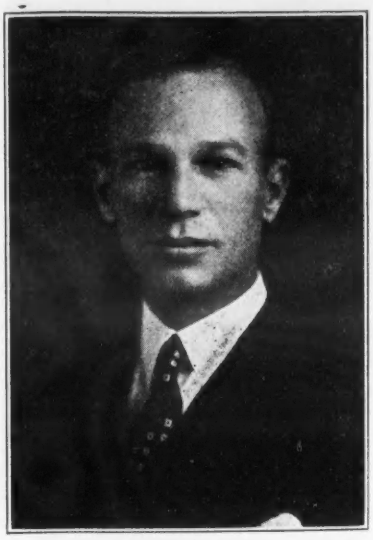
Combination of the divisions of chemistry and bacteriology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva into a new division of food science and technology under the direction of Dr. Elmer R. Stotz, was announced August 2 by Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, president of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Dr. Stotz has headed the chemistry division since 1943. Dr. Robert S. Breed, head of the Division of Bacteriology, has relinquished his administrative duties but will continue research work at the station.

This new division will emphasize food processing research which has previously been divided between the former division. Research activities of the new division are to be guided by a committee composed of members of the former divisions.

Iron and Steel Institute Medalist Named

W. H. Hess, professor of Metallurgical Engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., has received the 1944 medal of the American Iron and Steel Institute. The award was made in recognition of a paper on "recent progress in the scientific application of welding to steel."

Cancer Board Head



Elmer H. Bobst has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the American Cancer Society.

Plant Food Council Names Caldwell Secretary

Appointment of Harry B. Caldwell, master of the North Carolina State Grange, as secretary and treasurer of the American Plant Food Council has been announced by Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the council. Mr. Woodrum, who stated last week that he would shortly retire as member of the House of Representatives from Virginia, also announced the opening of the council's offices in the Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.

The council represents all divisions of the fertilizer industry, including farmer cooperatives, in a program for the more efficient production, distribution and use of plant foods and for better relations with the Government and the public.

Mr. Caldwell, the new secretary-treasurer, has been master of the State Grange since 1937. He is a member of the State Planning Board, secretary of the Farmers' Cooperative Council, and chairman of the State Agricultural Planning Council. He is a member of the agricultural committee of the National Planning Association and a trustee of Meredith College and of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes.

I.G. Farben Chairman Caught in Germany

Dr. Karl Krauch, chairman of the board of directors of I. G. Farbenindustrie, was reported captured in Germany last week, after evading searchers for three months. Dr. Krauch was reported to have been the chief contact man between the Farben combine and the Nazis party. Colonel Edwin S. Pillsbury, who is in charge of the seized German war industries in the American zone, disclosed that three Farben officials had fled with 90,000,000 marks (valued at $36,000,000) just before the fall of Berlin.

Two of these men were traced to an American detention camp and the third, when confronted, pulled 2,000,000 marks out of an inside pocket and led American officers to the hiding place of another 87,000,000 marks.

Texas Toluene Plant Construction Halted

OPD Washington Bureau

Work has been halted on a toluene plant which was to be operated by the Phillips Petroleum Company at Borger, Tex., according to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The action was taken at the request of the War Department, RFC officials said, adding that it had been ordered constructed by the Ordnance Department to turn out toluene to be used as an ingredient in explosives.

The cost of the plant was estimated at between $4,000,000 and $6,000,000. About 10 percent of the work, largely in drawing of plans, grading and similar preparations had been done, the RFC said.

Chemical Shortages Explained By Critical Materials Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

Chemical shortages are being carefully surveyed by the joint army, navy, and War Production Board committee on critical materials and products in an effort to step up production and meet requirements, the War Production Board said August 12.

The committee has prepared brief summaries of conditions in the industries producing the chemicals included on the recently published list of critical materials and products, and materials to be kept under "surveillance" (see *OPD*, July 16, page 5). In these it says:—

Benzene — Shortages stem directly from a lack of illuminating and coke-oven gas and coaltar, the materials from which benzene is extracted or distilled. Strict allocation and programing are in force. No expansion of facilities is possible, as production is limited by coke operations and import. Facilities are being used to capacity, and efforts are being made to increase imports. Requirements are practically unlimited.

Benzyl Benzoate—Adaption by the army of this product early in 1945 for use as a miticide called for quantities far exceeding normal small production. Facilities and materials were not available in sufficient quantities to meet requirements. Projects have been approved to increase production facilities, not only for production of benzyl benzoate itself, but for its raw materials, benzyl chloride and benzoic acid. Even with these new facilities, it will be early 1946 before requirements can be met in full.

Cresols and Cresylic Acid—Shortage of these acids is due to reduced tar acid yields and the inability to obtain sufficient imports. An investigation is being made of the possibility of producing synthetic cresol to expand cresylic acid production. Military cutbacks may bring supply and demand into balance.

Emetine—Shortage is due to increased demand and short supply of raw materials. Efforts are being made to reach an agreement with the government of Brazil to secure further supplies through importing channels. Brazil is the chief source of ipecac from which emetine is derived, although limited quantities of a different type are available in Central America. Brazil has been reluctant to permit exports of ipecac, as it is expanding its own production of emetine.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Facilities are inadequate to meet greatly increased military demands and essential non-military requirements. New facilities are expected to be in operation by the first quarter of 1946; further construction, however, will be needed if new military demands develop.

Iron Oxide, Yellow, Precipitated—Shortage results from the increased demands for the military tentage program and for coating food cans. A new project for increased production of a substitute material is expected to be in full operation sometime in the third quarter, which should relieve the situation to a certain extent. Requirements for the remaining months of 1945 are estimated at 3,200,000 pounds a month, with a forecast of

—Continued on page 63

Paint Federation Plans Regional Meetings

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs has arranged a series of regional meetings to replace the annual Fall convention. The general program for each regional meeting will be as follows:—

(1) Talk by President Trigg or a representative to be selected by him. This will be arranged by E. L. Gott. (2) Club papers. (3) V. C. Bidlack's M and M Committee report. (4) R. W. Matlack's Standards and Methods of Test Committee report. (5) Outside speakers.

The schedule of regional meetings follows:—

Philadelphia, October 20, with the following clubs:—Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New England. Local program chairman, Ralph Frazier.

Toronto, October 25, with the following clubs:—Cleveland, Detroit, Montreal, Toronto and Western New York. Local program chairman, Eugene Sparrow.

Advisory Committee and other club business meetings, in Chicago, on Friday, October 26.

Chicago, October 27, with the following clubs:—Northwestern, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. Local program chairman, R. E. Prince.

Louisville, October 29, with the following clubs:—C-D-I-C, Chattanooga, Louisville and other southern members which are nearer to Louisville than to Houston, Texas. Local program chairman, A. Stauderman.

Houston, November 3, with the following clubs:—Houston, Mobile, Dallas and the balance of the southern members. Local program chairman, O. J. Hartwick.

Los Angeles, November 10, with the following clubs:—Los Angeles and Golden Gate. Local chairman, H. Eastwood.

Dow Chemical Offers Improved Polystyrene

A greatly improved polystyrene, designated as 'Styron 411,' has been announced by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and will replace the present 'Styron K-27' as of September 1. There will be no increase in the price of the improved material.

Among mechanical advantages claimed for 'Styron 411' are increased weld strength and better machinability. Buffing operations are more easily performed. In trimming, the new material shows reduction in tendency to tear back or produce a laminar condition when cut at the gate. In improving the mold release and eliminating external lubrication, Dow engineers greatly improved surface appearance. 'Styron 411' is subject to WPB regulations.

Soil, Livestock Research Planned by Wash. Univ.

Donation of the 850-acre Brookhill farm near Clarksville, Mo., to Washington University for soil and livestock research by Dr. Malvern Clopton, former president of the University Corporation and widely known St. Louis surgeon for 30 years, has been announced by Harry B. Wallace, president of the University Corporation. Dr. Clopton has also announced his intention of establishing a $100,000 endowment fund for the School of Medicine following completion of the farm transfer to the university.

Cancer Study Aided By Sloan Grant

Under the terms of a $4,000,000 grant by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, will become an international center for the study of the causes and treatment of cancer.

U.S.-Chilean Trade Pact On Chemicals Signed

OPD Washington Bureau

A provisional commercial agreement has been negotiated between the United States and Chile under which the Chilean government will continue to grant tariff reductions on a number of chemical, medicinal and other products imported from the United States for another year, it has been announced by the State Department.

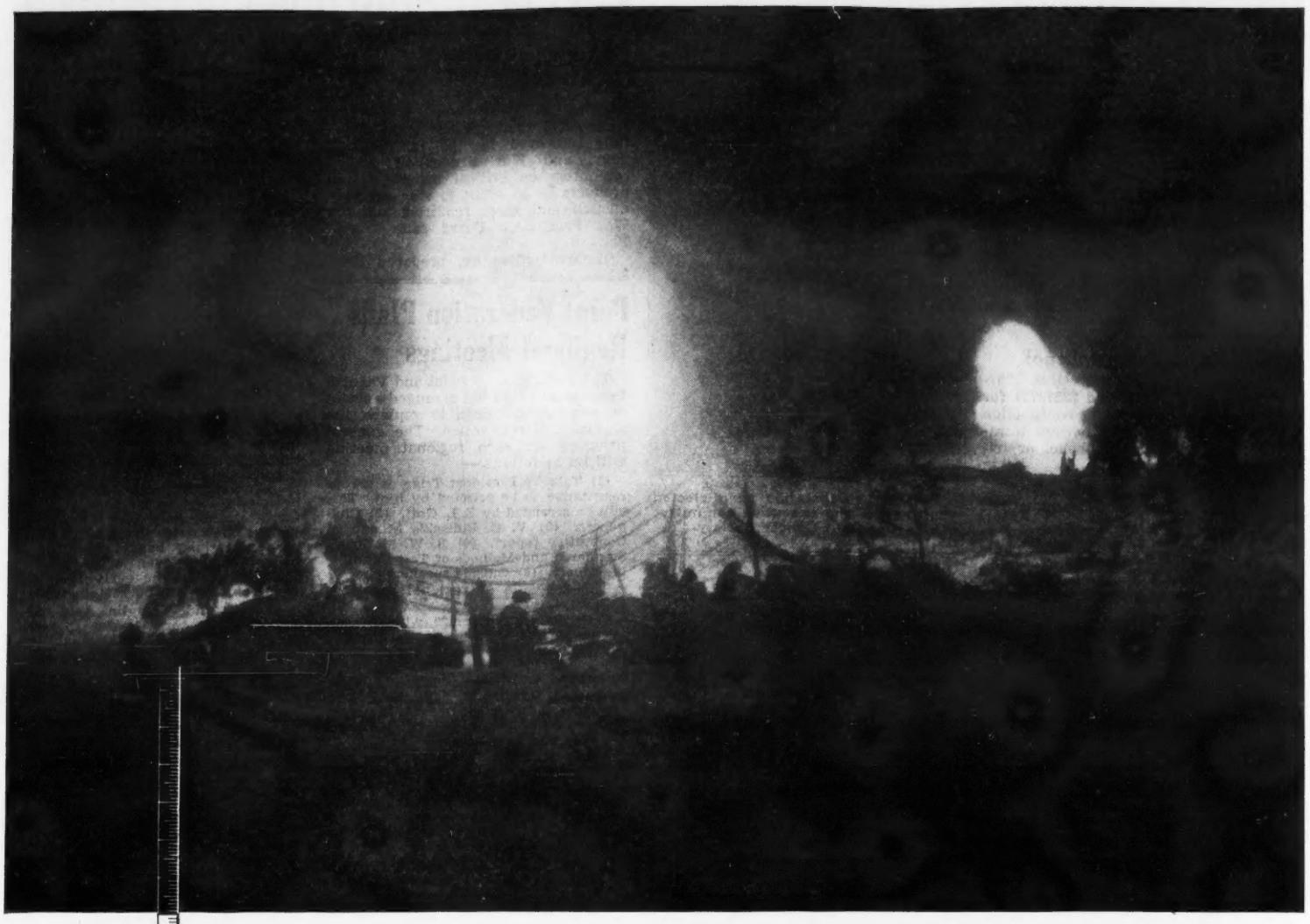
The agreement was concluded June 30 and probably will be superseded before the expiration of the twelve-months' period by a more comprehensive commercial agreement which is understood to be now under negotiation. The duty concessions being continued are those which the United States had been receiving from Chile under a most-favored-nation clause of an agreement between Chile and

—Continued on page 68

Shell Oil Establishes Agricultural Laboratory

The Shell Oil Company, San Francisco, has established at Salida, Cal., an agricultural laboratory. The functioning of the establishment will be for the joint interest of the oil company, the Shell Development Company, and the Chemical Division of the Shell-Union Oil Corporation.

The Shell Agricultural Laboratory is not, as regretfully was indicated in *OPD*, July 23, an exclusive project of the Chemical Division of the Shell-Union Oil Corporation.



Guns speak—colored smoke TALKS . . . thanks to chemical exactness

Heavy artillery lays down a barrage. And suddenly, clouds of red, yellow, green or violet smoke rise from the guns . . .

That smoke is *talking*—sending a message of vital import.

In an ever-changing color code, the smoke signals the range—advises of prearranged aerial support—identifies friendly troops and vehicles – gives information on many other situations.

When these big guns announce the battle is on—when lives of advancing men are at stake—the importance of chemical exactness in the manufacture of shells, and in making all fighting supplies, is paramount. Chemical exactness for testing quality – chemical exactness for processing—or chemical exactness in the manufacture of war supplies themselves.

Yes, the chemist is virtually fighting with our men. It is he who controls the quality of our guns and ammunition, our signaling and communication systems, our ships, airplanes, jeeps, tanks, and war supplies of every kind.

Chemical exactness is an art long associated with the name of J. T. Baker Chemical Co. A pioneer in reagent laboratory chemicals with the *actual analysis on the label,* Baker has been trained to produce purity to the decimal, for Fine and Industrial Chemicals to the Government's predetermined and exacting specifications.

If you have special chemical requirements for war production or in anticipation of post-war needs – if you require chemical measured purity to predetermined standards, we invite you to discuss your problems in confidence with Baker.

We may be able to help you, for Baker Chemicals are kept abreast of industry's exacting needs.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., ***Executive Offices and Plant:*** **Phillipsburg, New Jersey.** ***Branch Offices:*** **New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.**

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

August 10, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. 11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lots.. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —

Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00- —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50

Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Caprylic, 90%, dms.....lb. No stocks

Capric, tech.,[7] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks

Castor oil,[1,7] split, ret. dms.lb Nominal

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric,[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .21 - —
dms.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[1,7] dist., dms....lb. .17½- .19½

Corn oil, s.l.,[1,7] dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —

Cottonseed oil,[1,7] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼

Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —

Dichlorophenyoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15

Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37

Hyarochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½

tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric,[5] dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22

Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride (see M).

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit ...lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —

Morosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .00½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —

Myristic,[3] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks

Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)

Nitric,[6] 38°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[1] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks

Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —

Peanut oil,[1,7] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lms. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —

USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07¼

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65

Pyroligneous, bbls. dlvd. E... gal. .30 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44

Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57

Soybean oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾

Stearic,[1,7] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Tannic, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 20,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 160-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .89½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1,7] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33

Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —

San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls....lb. 1.97 - 2.05
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.92 - 2.00
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —

Amyl,[4] ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —

Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1880- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. lb. .1930- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Caprylic,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Denatured,[1,4,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

SD23G (replaced by SD23H).

SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¼- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD23 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[2,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14⅜
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl[4], 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.67 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.70½-17.73½
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.62 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.65½-18.68½
tanks .....gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[4] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,4] refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, divd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works.....lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia...lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l, same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[4] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long-ton.67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1 per long ton.

Algin, bbls., fib, dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., divd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Alum, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.80 - 4.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .82½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .84½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .79½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Alum potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., divd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .10 - —
Hydrate,[5] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH_3), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —

Alumina hydroxide, dried, USP XII, fib, dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,4,6] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 159-lb. dms.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms...lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia[4] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.ton.69.00 - —
Aqua, 26° cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09½
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms, kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point...ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Suphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12¼- .16½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- .17½
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms, works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —

TASTY BAKING demands a shortening that retains full delicacy of flavor. Even the slightest "turn" in the flavor of this important ingredient cuts down the appetite appeal of the pie or cake.

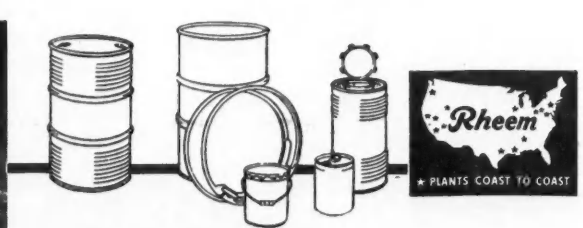
For that reason, shortening is shipped to commercial bakers and other large users in sanitary steel drums, specially treated to preserve the purity of the product. Wholesale quantities of salad oils and many other easily-contaminated food products are similarly packaged.

To protect their bulk shipments of such food products against deterioration, Rheem supplies many processors with a special, sanitary lacquer-lined steel drum — the lining to protect flavor freshness, the rugged, flash-welded steel construction to guard against transit hazards. Airtight closures provide a perfect seal.

Inside and out, no other container protects like the steel drum. And Rheem knows how to adapt the steel drum to any practical purpose. If you need steel shipping containers of any size or gauge . . . plain, lithographed or galvanized . . . or with baked protective linings, call upon the nearest RHEEM office. You'll find delivery is prompt from the Rheem nationwide network of plants.

Your Product Deserves the Protection of a Rheem Container

Filling Rheem drums with shortening. These are lined with a Rheem-developed sanitary lacquer; have full-removable heads, securely fastened by Quik-Lox lever-type closing rings.



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CELLOSOLVE
One drum of about 410 pounds.

CREAM OF TARTAR
Fifty kegs, about 110 pounds each, Cream of Tartar USP Powder.

LACTIC ACID
Eighteen barrels of about 440 pounds each, Lactic Acid 50% edible.

MYRISTYL ALCOHOL
One drum, 366 pounds, with low melting point and delicate odor.

ORANGE OIL
Three drums, 385 pounds each, USP Orange Oil Florida cold pressed.

SODIUM BENZOATE
Forty-two fibre drums of 100 pounds each, Sodium Benzoate USP Powder.

SODIUM CITRATE
Ten barrels, 275 pounds each, Sodium Citrate USP XII Granular.

TANNIC ACID
Seven Cases, each containing 25 one pound cannisters, Tannic Acid USP Powder—a total of 175 pounds.

TARTARIC ACID
Fifty kegs, about 110 pounds each, Tartaric Acid USP Granular.

We also stock CHLOROFORM, both USP and Technical

If you require BROMINE, CETYL ALCOHOL, ETHER, FORMALDEHYDE or PHOSPHORIC ACID—call us !

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Chemicals

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TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls. lb. .80 - 1.35
imported, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .21 - .22
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs. lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs. lb. No stocks
Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .24½- .25
Syrian, bgs. lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs. lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs. lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs. lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. lb. 16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, dlvd. E. of Miss. River lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 17½- —

Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls. lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls. lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo. 80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. lb. .10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l. lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .58 - .60
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .78 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis ton. 44.60 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis ton. 33.00 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis ton. 28.50 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis ton. 26.50 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis ton. 22.50 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis ton. 16.50 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis ton. 15.50 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 15.50 - —

Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l. ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l. ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines ton. 30.00 -32.00
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works lb. .05⅝- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy. ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate,[6] natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.00 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works ton. 70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09½- .11¼
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09¼- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls. lb. .72 - 1.00
Root, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo, up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo. gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. lb. .59 - .60
dms. lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alchol, benzyl).
Benzoate,[6] a.m.a., f.f.c., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride,[6] cbys., frt. equal. lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. No stocks.
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks.
Sulphate, cns. lb. No stocks.
Berberis root, bls. lb. .30 - .36
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ref. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —
95%, works lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls. lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots. lb. 3.00 - —
jars lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots. lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots. lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots. lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs. lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots. lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms. lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns. lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns. lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.28
bots. lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns. lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.40 - —
cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
467, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon,[1] channel, compressed, beads,[6] bgs., c.l., works lb. .0525- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .08 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works La. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —

HARSHAW DRIERS
Help Keep Supplies China Bound

LIQUID DRIERS
- Uversol Liquids
- Linoresinate Liquids
- Linoleate Liquids
- Lithos
- Pastes

SOLID DRIERS
- Uversol Solids
- Linoresinate Solids
- Linoleate Solids
- Soyate Solids
- Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
- Precipitated Resinates
- Drying Salts:
  - Cobalt
  - Lead
  - Manganese
  - Zinc

A continuous stream of trucks moving down the Burma Road is evidence of the constant flow of material from the production lines of America.

Harshaw Driers do their part in helping to maintain a steady flow of protective coatings. Each lot of Harshaw Driers, whether liquid, solid, or powdered, is of uniform quality. *Metal content, viscosity, color,* and *stability* are checked carefully against standard requirements.

When you are ready to order Driers . . . liquid, solid, or powdered . . . specify Harshaw Driers . . . with confidence.

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- Booklet entitled "Helpful Data About the Full Line of Harshaw Driers".
- 32 page book listing Industrial Chemicals.
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THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

HARSHAW

Black, charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04¼- .06
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔% bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[2] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[8] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Blue, potash, CP, bbls., same basis..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine,[4] cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluenag root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[2] tech., 99¼% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, cryutals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles. lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles. lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.... lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
tankwagons, same basis. lb. .1846- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
Butyl acetate, synthetic, doms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25⅞
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31⅞
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.96
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] ingots or sticks, dlvd lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse. works ft. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd.....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -36.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works .ton. 7.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

SPOT DELIVERIES

INDIAN MAGNESITE

TRIACETIN 97-99%
CREAM OF TARTAR USP IMPORTED
POTASH PRUSSIATE YELLOW
MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE PURE FOOD
MENTHOL TECHNICAL

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE •• NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Calcium cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .80
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .85 - .87
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton. 75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs. 11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frts. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs.. l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0685
Resinate,[4] precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 45.00 - —
80.% bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 -

Calcium sulphocarbolate, bbls. lb. .49 - .50
Sallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth.,[4] tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb .48 - .50
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, futures..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Canadian, futures, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .72 - .73
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .71½- .72
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works lb .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb .80 - —
98% dms., ton lots works lb .75 - —

Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - 19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.50 - 1.85
medium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, cs.....lb. .72 - .73
green, bgs.....lb. .68 - .69
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .40 - .41
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,8] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point.lb. .24 - —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .24¼- —
less than 20, same basis. less than 20, same basis. lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bags.....lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .21 - .23
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .22½- .24½
Cassia,[1,7] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans,[7] bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton. 82.00 -83.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.00 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, flb. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs. works....lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .38 - .45
Roman, bls. .....lb. No stocks
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 31.25 - —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works, ton. 31.00 -33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton. 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 -41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works..ton. 44.00 - —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works..ton. 23.65 - —
Pinewood,[1,6] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points... ton. 20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.22 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.47 - 3.80
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 2.62 - 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.46 - 8.32
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 12.50 - —
Import, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine,[3,6,9] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2 wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1 wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —

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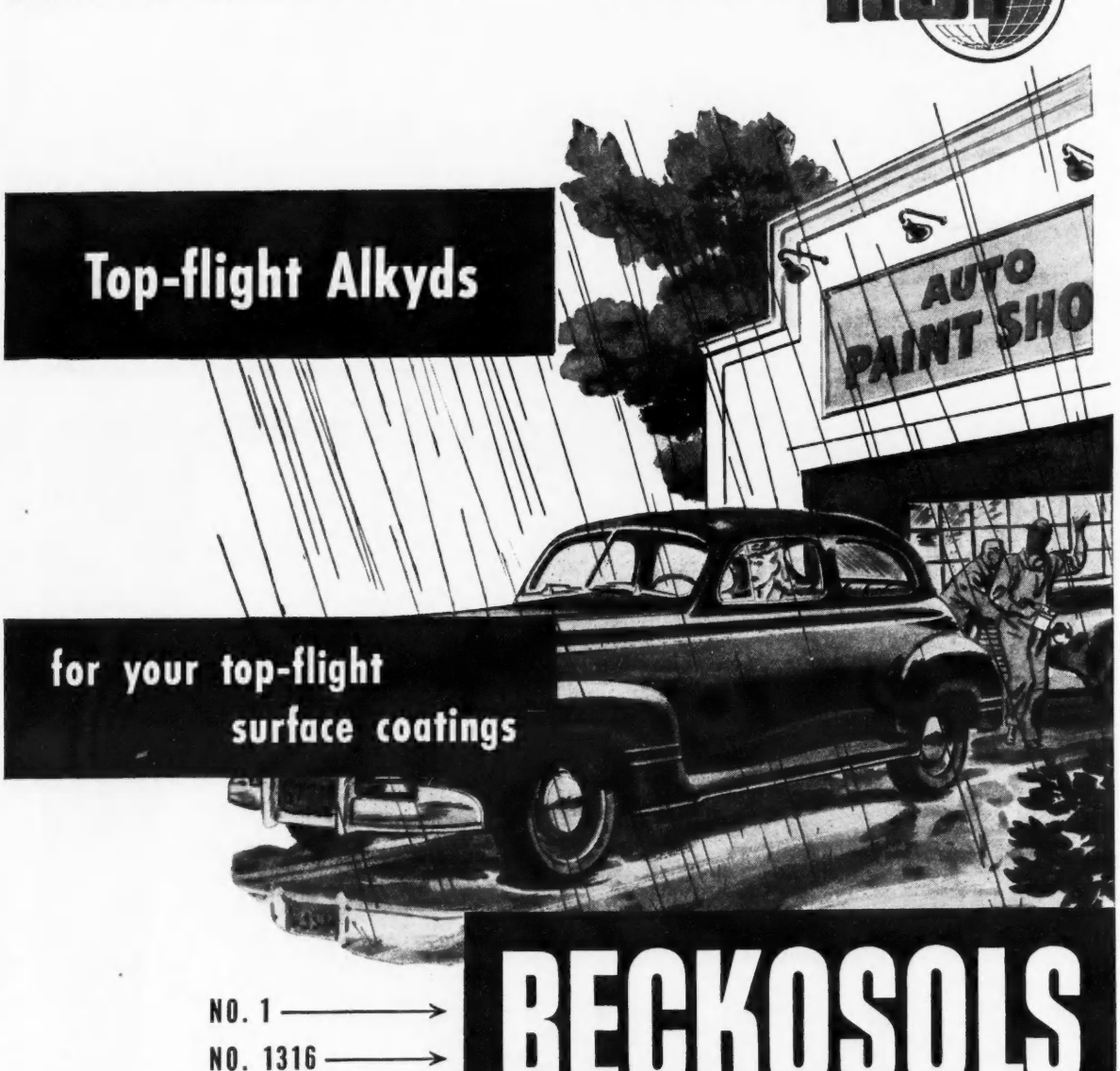
RCI



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Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 -	.28
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80 -	—
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.82 -	—
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00 -	—
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Chromic chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	3.90 -	3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½-	—
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½-	—
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -	—
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	6.02 -	6.59
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 +	.13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 +	.13½*

* See note on Quinine

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 +	.13½*
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 +	.13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 +	.13½*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms.	lb.	3.70 -	3.80
standard, dms.	lb.	3.50 -	3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	2.25
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., futures	lb.	.5202-	—
OO, bls., futures	lb.	.5320-	—
OOO, bls., futures	lb.	.5407-	—
OOOO, bls., futures		.5494-	—
No. 1, bls., futures	lb.	.5145-	—
2, bls., futures	lb.	.5058-	—
3, bls., futures	lb.	.4958-	—
4, bls., futures	lb.	.4858-	—
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.50 -	6.25
Citrine ointment, jars	lb.	.95 -	1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75 -	3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00 -	7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
futures, bls.		.16 -	.16½
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.17½-	.18
futures, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.07½-	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.08½-	—
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75 -	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	9.25 -	—
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	.83¾-	—
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58 -	—
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.85 -	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½-	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04 -	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.	lb.	2.25 -	—
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32 -	.35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44 -	—
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal.			
Naphthenate,[6] 0% Co, 50-gal.			
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84 -	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½-	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42 -	.44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65 -	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.00 -	—

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs.	lb.	.75 -	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75 -	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.	lb.	.25 -	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 -	-
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 -	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 -	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 -	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
blue, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed.	lb	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
cns.	lb.	.22 -	.20½
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21 -	.22
cns.	lb.	.25 -	.31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.60
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.90 -	.95
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Copper acet., 4pric., bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
smaller containers, wks.	lb.	.27 -	—
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14½-	.17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34 -	.38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15 -	5.19
Metal,[1,5,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Naphthenate,[6] 6%-9% Cu., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19¼-	.20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.23¼
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works	lb.	.19 -	.20
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.21 -	.24¼
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.20
Resinate,[4] precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.20 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.95 -	—
dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	8.95 -	9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	9.95 -	10.20
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 -	—
Copra,[7] Coast, Ship't.	lb.	No prices	
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Indian, bgs.	lb	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	.10¾
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905 -	—
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.825 -	—
Syrup, 42° bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.221 -	—
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.271 -	—

Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.07 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.92 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 -	—
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.75 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.90 -	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.51½-	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.,	lb.	.56 -	.58½
imported, bbls.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.,	lb.	2.10 -	2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).			
Oil,[6] coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½-	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.347 -	.3325
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36 -	.35
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 -	.1850
solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141 -	—
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.	lb.	.85 -	1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 -	.77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.23 -	—
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.09½-	.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	.11
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55-and 110-gal. dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18 -	—

Cryolite, nat.,[6] kgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50 -	9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00 -	—
synth.,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.40 -	—
4% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.32 -	—
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cyanamid,[6] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk,	unit-ton.	1.62½-	—
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	1.82½-	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½-	—
Cyclohexanol, 96 - 100%, dms., works	lb.	.21 -	.22
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	.32
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal.		.37 -	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.18	Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.48 -	.50
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—

Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25 -	—
Degras,[1,7] common, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.28 -	.30
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.26½-	.28½
Derris root (see Cube root).			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.29 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.93 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.03 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78 -	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71 -	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼-	.11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	8.00 -	8.50
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams	4.50 -	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00 -	—
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2170-	.2300
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220-	.2350
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070-	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l., works	lb.	No stocks	
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 -	.16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast.	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 -	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-90.00

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For manufacturers of animal and household pesticides and mosquito larvicides

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...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

BUY AND HOLD MORE WAR BONDS

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E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.)
GRASSELLI CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
WILMINGTON 98, DELAWARE

Diatomaceous earth, imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb.	.02 -	.03
l.c.l. .....lb.	.04 -	.06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb.	.2680-	.2909
1-gal. cns., works.....lb.	.2880-	.3109
dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.2130-	.2359
l.c.l., works .....lb.	.2180-	.2409
tanks, works .....lb.	.2030-	.2259
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.48 -	.51
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.50 -	.52½
tanks, works.....lb.	.46 -	.50
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. allo., lb.	.92 -	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.69 -	—
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So.Charleston..lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.15 -	—
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.22½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 90%, dms.....lb.	.30 -	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd... .....lb.	.31 -	—
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.2025-	.2120
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.2075-	.2170
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.1925-	.2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.13 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb.	.76 -	—
l.c.l., works .....lb.	.91 -	—
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb.	.75 -	—
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.13 -	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.21 -	—
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.14½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb.	.31 -	.32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb.	.19 -	—
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb.	No stocks	
decorticated, bgs.....lb.	.14½-	.15
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.1875-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.1925-	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.1775-	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.90 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms.....lb.	.05 -	—
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots .....lb.	.47 -	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene,[1,4] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal.	.55 -	.56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal.	.45 -	—
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal.	.56 -	.58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal.	.52 -	.53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works .....lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb.	.48 -	.50
dms. .....lb.	.43 -	.45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons..lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.36 -	.37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.	67.50 -	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls..lb.	.30 -	.35
imp., NF, bls.....lb.	.52 -	.55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb.	.10 -	.11
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb.	2.75 -	—
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb.	.55 -	.60
reeds, c- .....lb.	No stocks	
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—		
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.	13.50 -	—
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns., lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.	17.50 -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb.	3.65 -	—
cns..lb.	2.90 -	—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.	6.00 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb.	5.75 -	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb.	4.15 -	—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb.	8.50 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb.	3.15 -	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—		
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb.	8.35 -	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb.	12.35 -	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.	12.35 -	—
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.	12.35 -	—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.	15.35 -	—
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb.	2.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.	13.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.	10.35 -	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—		
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.	12.35 -	—
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb.	10.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.	21.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb.	7.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.	12.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb.	8.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

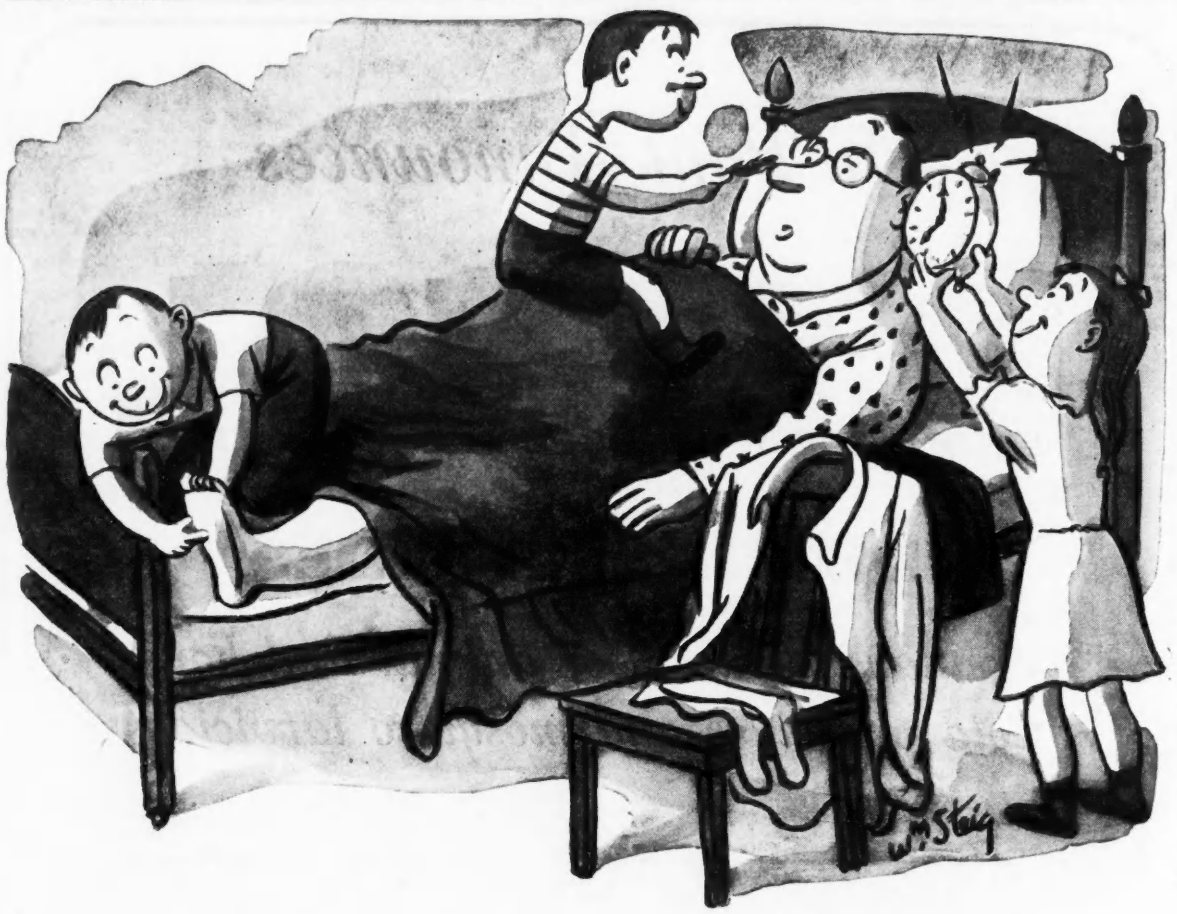
36	Chrome yellow, 2G...lb.	.65 -	.70
40	Chome yellow R.....lb.	.50 -	1.00
53	Victoria violet.....lb.	.80 -	1.00
165	Lake red C.....lb.	.70 -	.80
170	Fast red A[6].....lb.	.56 -	.60
180	Fast red VR.....lb.	1.50 -	1.60
189	Lake red R, paste...lb.	.85 -	.90
189	Lake red R, powd...lb.	3.00 -	3.10
202	Chrome blue black U.lb.	.35 -	.42
204	Chrome black A.....lb.	.42 -	.45
208	Fast red blue R.....lb.	.75 -	2.00
216	Chrome red B.....lb.	1.75 -	2.00
262	Cloth red 2B.....lb.	.60 -	.80
289	Fast cyanin 5R.....lb.	.90 -	1.00
299	Chrome black F.....lb.	.85 -	.88
304	Paper yellow.....lb.	.83 -	.90
307	Fast cyanin black B.lb.	.80 -	.85
326	Direct fast scarlet...lb.	2.00 -	2.25
365	Chyrophenin G.....lb.	.68 -	.70
382	Direct scarlet B.....lb.	1.15 -	1.20
387	Direct violet B.....lb.	1.00 -	1.30
394	Direct violet N.....lb.	.80 -	.85
401	Developed black BHN. lb.	.45 -	.60
406	Direct blue 2B.....lb.	.66 -	.70
415	Direct orange B.....lb.	.60 -	.70
419	Direct fast red F....lb.	.70 -	.73
420	Direct brown M.....lb.	.55 -	.57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B...lb.	.65 -	.68
495	Benzo purpurin 10B..lb.	.40 -	.50
502	Direct azcrin G.....lb.	.75 -	.80
512	Direct blue RD.....lb.	.80 -	1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B..lb.	1.20 -	1.30
520	Direct pure blue.....lb.	.50 -	1.00
529	Direct fast black FF..lb.	.55 -	1.00
531	Direct black EW.....lb.	.50 -	.54
532	Direct black RX.....lb.	.35 -	.45
592	Direct green B.....lb.	.50 -	.55
594	Direct green G.....lb.	.50 -	.55
596	Direct brown 3GO...lb.	.85 -	1.00
620	Direct yellow R.....lb.	1.25 -	1.50
698	Acid violet.....lb.	1.00 -	3.00
812	Primulin .....lb.	.70 -	.73
814	Direct fast yellow....lb.	2.00 -	2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble). lb.	.35 -	.50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste....lb.	.15 -	.18
	Benzo fast black L..lb.	.90 -	1.00
	Sulphur black.....lb.	.20 -	.25
	Sulphur blue.....lb.	.45 -	1.00
	Sulphur brown.....lb.	.25 -	.50
	Sulphur maroon.....lb.	.40 -	—
	Sulphur tan.....lb.	.30 -	.50
	Sulphur olive.....lb.	.25 -	.54
	Sulphur yellow.....lb.	.30 -	.50
	Zambesi black.....lb.	.75 -	.80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
865	Nigrosin derivatives...lb.	.36 -	.44
Blue—			
7075	Alizarin astral base..lb.	15.00 -	—
1078	Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb.	6.00 -	—
Brown—			
	Brown .....lb.	1.15 -	—
Green—			
1078	Alizarin cyanin green.lb.	5.00 -	—
	Green .....lb.	.75 -	—
Orange—			
24	Sudan I.....lb.	.75 -	—
	Red shade.....lb.	.75 -	—
Red—			
73	Sudan II.....lb.	1.05 -	—
258	Sudan IV.....lb.	.85 -	—
680	Oil violet.....lb.	.50 -	—
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb.	2.50 -	—
1080	Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb.	6.00 -	—
Yellow—			
15	Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb.	.90 -	—
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb.	.75 -	—
61	Yellow OB.....lb.	1.40 -	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
246	Naphthol blue black S.. lb.	.50 -	—
729	Victoria blue B.....lb.	1.85 -	—
861	Indulin .....lb.	.87 -	—
873	Methylene gray.....lb.	1.50 -	—
909	New blue P.....lb.	1.20 -	—
922	Methylene blue.....lb.	1.00 -	—
1054	Alizarin saphirol B...lb.	1.90 -	—
1180	Indigotin IA.....lb.	.85 -	—
Blue—			
714	Patent blue A.....lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Brown—			
231	Bismarck brown G...lb.	.47 -	.62
234	Resorcin brown Y....lb.	.65 -	—
235	Resorcin dark brown R, lb.	.66 -	—
332	Bismarck brown R...lb.	.47 -	.62
793	Phosphin .....lb.	4.65 -	—
Green—			
5	Naphthol green B....lb.	1.00 -	—
657	Malachite green.....lb.	1.35 -	—
662	Brilliant green.....lb.	2.00 -	—
666	Guinea green B.....lb.	1.15 -	—
737	Wool green S.....lb.	.58 -	—
924	Methylene green B...lb.	1.55 -	—
1078	Alizarin cyanin green.lb.	2.00 -	—
Orange—			
10	Chrysodin G.....lb.	.44 -	—
21	Chrysodin R.....lb.	.41 -	—
27	Orange G.....lb.	.50 -	—
31	Amidonaphthol red G.lb.	.42 -	—
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb.	.66 -	—
151	Orange Y.....lb.	.31 -	.33
161	Orange R.....lb.	.34 -	—



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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

August ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1945

Two Multi-Purpose Non-Phthalic Resins of Proven Practicality

Aroplaz 1125 & 1127 Are Fine Enamel Liquids for Brush, Spray or Dip Use

These two oxidizing, modified alkyd resins, S&W Aroplaz 1125 and S&W Aroplaz 1127, are highly successful alternates for phthalic alkyds in the preparation of coatings. Both resins have excellent initial color and color retention, making them suitable for whites and light tints. Initial gloss and gloss retention are excellent in both. Exterior durability is good, making them useful in exterior coatings where exposure is not severe, as well as for a wide range of interior applications. Use of reactive pigments with these resins should be avoided.

Probable Availability

Phthalic-free. these resins are more available than phthalic alkyds, although uses are still limited to some extent (allocation Order M-300. Schedule 103). They will probably be available for uses such as industrial equipment, tools, machinery, interior marine finishes, new farm implements, food-container exteriors and transportation equipment.

S&W Aroplaz 1125 is supplied in mineral spirits, and is adapted to a wide range of applications. It has good overnight drying properties, and light-colored bake finishes are obtainable in one hour at 200 F.

S&W Aroplaz 1127 is supplied in VM&P Naptha, a faster-evaporating solvent. The resin is faster drying than "1125". It air-dries hard in 8-10 hours, and bakes in one-half hour at 200 F.

Samples of both resins, and additional data are available on request.

SPECIFICATIONS

	S&W Aroplaz 1125	S&W Aroplaz 1127
Solids	50% in MS	50% in VM&P Naphtha
Solution Viscosity (G-H)	R-T	Q-R
" Color (G-H)	9-11	9-11
" Wt/gallon @ 25C	7.5 lbs.	7.4 lbs.
Plastic Acid No.	22-28	22-30

Lactyllactic Esters Made By New, Faster Process

Lactyllactic esters, valuable as solvents and plasticizers, may be produced on a commercial scale by use of an invention dedicated to the free use of the people of the United States. The esters produced by this process are said to be colorless, odorless, and of high molecular weight and low vapor pressure.

Essentially the new process comprises heating a dehydrated lactide with anhydrous mono- or poly-hydric alcohols in the presence of an acid catalyst. When the alcohol used is anhydrous ethanol, the end product is ethyl lactate, a colorless, odorless, slightly viscous liquid. From n-butanol, n-butyl-lactyllactate is produced, while ethylene glycol produces water-soluble beta-hydrozyethyl lactyllactate.

Ethanol-Water Fractionating of Proteins Points Way to Improved Immune Serums

Higher production of Pyrogen — Free Sera Forecast

Tetanus antitoxin to be produced by a new method will not cause the chills so often accompanying use of this antitoxin, nor will pyrogen-induced fevers follow use of any serum properly produced by the new process.

Separation of various protein fractions of blood plasma by ethanol-water fractionating, at low temperatures, was first used on a large-scale basis in production of serum albumin. However, this use of ethanol-water fractionating will probably be overshadowed by its use in making improved immune serums.

While finished serums and antitoxins produced by the usual salting-out-and-in process are free from bacterial contamination, few of them are free from pyrogens. It is virtually impossible to prevent entry of air-borne bacteria into the blood plasma during separation of the protein fraction which contains the anti-bodies. Growth of these bacteria results in fever-inducing pyrogens. With ethanol-water fractionating, the protein separation takes place at a temperature so low that pyrogens cannot develop, for the bacteria cannot grow.

At Lederle Laboratories, production of serum albumin led to interest in further possibilities of the ethanol-water process. They expect that the current loss of sera during processing will be materially reduced by ethanol-water fractionating. Purer products, too, are anticipated, as the new fractionating process is more exact, and is less dependent upon the operator's judgment.

Principle of the New Process

Certain details of ethanol-water fractionating at reduced temperatures are still under the protective cloak of secrecy. However, it depends upon physical-chemical principles far more complex than ethanol-precipitation. In practice, it is found that the five main blood proteins — alpha, beta and gamma globulin, fibrinogen and serum albumin—each separate

(*Continued on next page*)

U.S.I. Offers Aid in Insectifuge Formulation

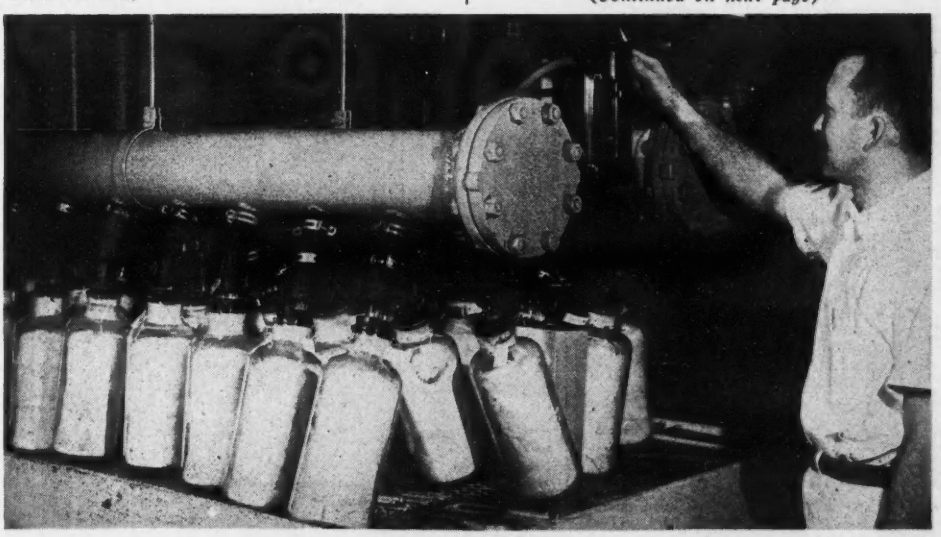
Indalone Continues Available for Civilian End Products

Following up its recent announcement of the availability of Indalone for civilian use, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Inc., is now offering technical assistance to companies interested in the manufacture of insect repellents. Significant progress in the field of insectifuges has been made as a result of the war and the necessity for carrying the fight to the enemy in many insect-infested areas. In its intensified research on a wide range of insectifuge products, U.S.I. has acquired "know-how" that should prove valuable to producers of insectifuges, suntan lotions and similar products in which it is desired to incorporate insect-repellent properties.

War Use

The war-time scarcity of Indalone has resulted from the tremendously stepped up demands of our Armed Forces. In the tropics, Indalone has rendered yeoman service in the fight against malaria. On practically every front, it has had a part in minimizing the insect menace that can have such serious effects on troop morale and fighting efficiency.

Indalone is a highly effective all-round repellent. It is easy to apply and its effect is long lasting. Indalone has some light-screening properties of its own and can also be combined with other light screening chemicals such as U.S.I.'s BK-5.



Dehydrating a protein fraction of blood at the Upjohn Laboratories. This is done from the shell-frozen state, under vacuum.

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August ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1945

Ethanol—Water Fractionating

(Continued from preceding page)

from plasma at a different ethanol-water proportion and at a different decreased temperature. For instance, the gamma globulin, which carries with it the immunizing anti-bodies separates from 20% ethanol-water solution at O C. Thus the desired protein fraction may be removed by the proper adjustment of solution and temperature, with minimum contamination from undesired protein fractions.

Shell-freezing Dehydration

For special uses, a dehydrated immune serum may be among the postwar developments. While it would require re-constituting with pyrogen-free water, it would enjoy certain advantages of stability and storability over the usual liquid serums.

Here the shell-freezing method of dehydration, put to large-scale use in blood plasma and penicillin processing, would come into use. This dehydration method takes advantage of the same principle which causes washing to dry faster when frozen on the line than it does in the summer. The substance to be dehydrated, whether plasma, penicillin or immune serum, is frozen at a temperature of about minus 25 C in a bath of ethanol and dry ice. Constant rotation of the bottles while freezing causes a shell of frozen material to form on the inside of the bottle.

Following shell-freezing, the dehydration takes place in a room where the temperature is maintained at a level low enough so that the shell remains frozen while a vacuum pump sucks the moisture from it. Vapor removed from the frozen shell is passed over a block of dry ice so that the moisture will condense on it and avoid formation of frost inside the vacuum pumps.

Other New Products

Uses are being developed for the other protein fractions of blood separated by ethanol-water fractionating. From fibrinogen, fibrin foam has been developed as a hemostatic agent to control bleeding. Fibrin films and plastics suggest many surgical uses. Gamma globulin, remaining after the separation of serum albumin from human blood serum, is finding use in the prevention and treatment of measles. Another fraction is used in the treatment of burns.

Any industry which works with proteins (for example, the adhesives industry) may discover ways to use this new ethanol-water fractionating at reduced temperatures.

Water-Repellent Fabrics Are Permanent, Washable

A newly patented process promises water-repellent fabrics which not only are soft and full fabrics, but washable ones as well. Described as permanent, this new finish for application to textiles is essentially a mixture of butanol-reacted melamine-aldehyde condensation product and a salt of an alkoxypropylamine.

In one method of preparation of the new finish, 3-N-octadecoxypropionitrile was hydrogenated at 110 C under a pressure of 800 to 1200 lbs. per sq. in. in the presence of a Raney nickel catalyst. The resulting product was largely converted into a secondary amine by the application of heat. This was dissolved in a solution of the butyl reaction product of tetramethylol melamine and a mixture of butyl alcohol and xylene.

Addition of water in sufficient quantities resulted in a fluid emulsion of the oil-in-water type. At 67 deg. F this emulsion becomes a paste which is diluted with several times its volume of water, and used as a fabric finish. The finish is cured by subjecting it to a temperature of 285 F for approximately four minutes.

At Lederle's Pearl River laboratories, plasma is dried using the principle that makes frozen wash dry faster. The first step, shown above, is to freeze a shell of plasma on the inside of the bottle by revolving the bottle in a bath of ethanol and dry ice. (Temperature, —70 C.)

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A new resin adhesive is described as a fast-setting, solvent-free, synthetic resin emulsion which not only acts as an adhesive for a wide range of materials, but also serves as a water-proof label overcoating. **(No. 963)**

USI

A zinc chromate replacement, said to be an excellent and inexpensive alternate for scarce zinc chromate, is described as a slate-gray graphitic muscovite compound found in mica crystals. **(No. 964)**

USI

Lacquer-removing cleansing cream, said to be free from toxic or explosive solvents is described as being for after-work application, and as making the use of masking creams unnecessary. **(No. 965)**

USI

A new germicide, for use in soap manufacture, is claimed to be effective against staphlococcus, and to be non-toxic and non-irritating. Product is said to be able to permanently reduce bacterial flora on the skin. **(No. 966)**

USI

To determine strain in plastics, a polarizer is described as being small, light-weight, simple in construction and easy to use. **(No. 967)**

USI

A new anhydride intermediate and compounding chemical, in which all four hydrogens in the phthalic anhydride molecule have been displaced by chlorine, is described as being a free-flowing, white, non-hygroscopic powder that melts at 254-255 C. As it is said to be non-toxic, it is recommended for pharmaceuticals as well as esters, plasticizers, coatings and so forth. **(No. 968)**

USI

A synthetic rubber cement, described as being about ⅓ stronger than cement made from natural rubber, is offered. **(No. 969)**

USI

Higher wet strength is claimed for glassine packaging papers produced by a new resin-impregnating process. These papers are available plain, laminated, waxed or lacquered. **(No. 970)**

USI

A new cellulose-acetate molding material is said to be flame-resistant, odorless, colorable, humidity resistant, and tough; it is recommended for injection molding. **(No. 971)**

USI

A new antiseptic, stated to be many times more potent than available sulfonamides is now offered in small quantities for experimental use. Product is said to be non-staining, effective in the presence of pus, and to have a wide bacterial spectrum. **(No. 972)**

USI

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — CHEMICALS · RESINS · ANTI- · USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY · SOLVENTS · ALCOHOLS · FREEZE — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent

ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
*Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

RESINS
Natural
Synthetic

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

Registered Trade Mark

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
231 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.03 - 1.09
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
powd., bbls.. bxs.....lb. .50 - .51
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride,[6] bots..oz. 21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.. oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Eserine, bots.....os. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[3] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[6] conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1225
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., divd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Ethyleneglycol, monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoetnanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz. 10.50 -10 75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons..ton. 17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton. 14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton. 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .16½- .17
Indian, bgs..... lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works, lb. .13¼- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal. 18.50 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.45 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton. 78.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton. 66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 96-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton. 32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton. 31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, divd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs, c.l.....ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., divd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20¾- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .05¾- —

"Run, Maw, I'm only loaded fer squirrel!"

There are times, though, when singleness of purpose has its points. Take us. Crown does just one thing—makes cans. We have no other interests. All our forces—mental, financial and mechanical—are devoted to the production of high quality cans. That's why they *are* good. The same goes for Crown service. It's personalized, it's efficient, and it's complete . . . In this concentration of effort lie distinct and profitable advantages to every can user. That means you.

CROWN CAN

INDEPENDENT AND HELPFUL

CROWN CAN COMPANY • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland

Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07⅜- .08⅜
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04⅝
Jelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb .90 - .97
export, cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .16 - .16½
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Romeo-type, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .17¼- .17⅝
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Glue, hide,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l., bbls., ½c. over bgs.

Glycerin,[7] crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
tanks .....lb. .16¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
tanks .....lb. .16½- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¾- —
tanks .....lb. .17 - —
B. P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18¼- —
tanks .....lb. .17½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
tanks .....lb. .16¾- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots., acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
oz.20.75 -21.00

Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.85 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 8.10 - 8.35
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb .08 —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .08¼- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅞- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content, 11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[4] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11 - .11⅛
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¾- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14⅝- —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅞- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15⅝- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13½- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
Momboyo, No. 1, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .13¼- —
nubs and chips, same basis. lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13⅝- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis...lb. .23⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11⅝- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16⅝- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅝- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅝- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅝- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila-Singapore[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08⅝- —
lb. .08⅞- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis...lb. .13⅝- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08⅝- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10⅛- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅝- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.

GLYCERINE,
Essential War Worker, Now Available to You!

GLYCERINE, the versatile ingredient, has hundreds of war uses. It's important in the making of many medicines, foods and food products, packaging materials, textiles, vitamins, lubricants, as well as a vital chemical in the making of many explosives, plastics, surface coatings, and other materials.

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But now there is glycerine for the production of civilian goods, also! If you are using emergency war substitutes, you'll want to get back to safe, time-tested glycerine. And when you plan new products, you'll want to use glycerine, too. Send for the free booklet, "Nothing Takes the Place of Glycerine — 1583 Ways to Use It." Address: Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Dept. K-5.

Wholesome Eating! Glycerine is a time-tested ingredient of candies, cellophane food wrappings and casings, flavorings, colorings, tobaccos, and other products used by humans. Use glycerine!

Glycerine, the Healer. Glycerine, important in many explosives, is just as important in many medicines. It has been proved by generations of use. Use wholesome glycerine in your pharmaceuticals!

Better Paints! Alkyd resins, used to make long-lasting paints for war equipment, mean better paints for peace. Glycerine is a prime raw material in alkyd resin manufacture.

Safe In Cosmetics! Glycerine, important part of many protective lotions and ointments used by military men in the field, can help you make sought-after cosmetics. Use glycerine—*and be sure!*

Plenty of Glycerine! If you have been using emergency substitutes, you'll want to get back to safe, time-tested glycerine. And you'll want to use glycerine in your new products, too!

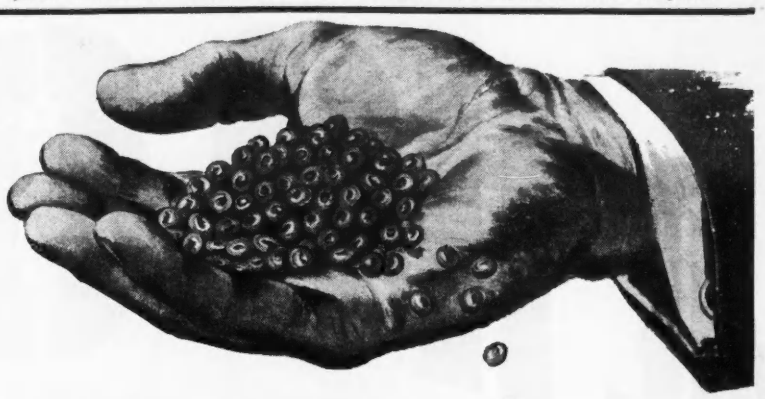
Gum, dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cns., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis...lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] ns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .00½- .09¾
Ester, gum-rosin, type[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1210- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1285- —
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. .....lb. .095 - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .46
Gualac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd, bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .18
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] casks.....lb. .97½- .99½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talba, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 2.85
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla.., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal. ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald....ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Hellotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Hematine paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
Heptane, 77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10¾- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10¾- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz.20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15¾- .18¼
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitrocellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able. dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30

I

Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 -
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iron, iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .63
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[4] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas, and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms..lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices



Here's why you'll prefer ARMOUR'S ANIMAL GLUE!

Every manufacturer and processor should check these advantages before buying any adhesive!

✔ *Armour's Animal Glue easily adapts to your processes.*

You can use Armour's Animal Glue *without complicated chemical additions!* Simply varying the water content adapts it to machine and hand operations, to slow or quick set, to wide temperature ranges.

✔ *It is completely uniform from batch to batch.*

The careful, scientific controls in making Armour's Animal Glue *guarantee* absolute uniformity . . . help assure efficient, uninterrupted production in your plant.

✔ *There are no impurities in Armour's Animal Glue.*

Every batch is commercially clean, clear and one hundred per cent glue. It's grease-free and chemically inactive . . . there's no oxidizing, discoloring, flaking or shedding.

✔ *It has great tensile strength.*

Tensile strength up to 20,000 pounds per sq. in. gives the really tough bonding agent that means better performance for your products. That's why it's *glued for good* with Armour's!

✔ *Armour's Animal Glue will not deteriorate.*

Unlike some adhesives, Armour's Animal Glue loses no performance qualities in storage. It has a long life in solution—lasts for a day instead of just a few hours!

Remember

THESE VITAL FACTS ABOUT ARMOUR'S ANIMAL GLUE!

Easy to prepare
Easy to use
Pure, clean, clear
Complete uniformity
Great tensile strength
High initial tack
Chemically inactive
Does not deteriorate

We suggest that you investigate the possibilities of Armour's Animal Glue for:

Calcimine	Matches
Barrel Sizing	Abrasives
Container Liners	Printers' Rollers
Textile Sizing	Rubber
Use in Dye Vats	Gummed Tape
Paper Boxes	Furniture

Clarification Processes

ARMOUR GLUE DIVISION

Manufacturers of Hide Glue, Bone Glue, Flexible Glues, Soluble Dried Blood, Blood Albumin

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GLUE IT FOR GOOD WITH ARMOUR'S

Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[9] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms.. works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.35 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.15

K

Kamala, cns.....lb. .05 - .09
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks... gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0755
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0725- .07375
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .1522½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .1448- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Turkish, bls.....lb. .29 Nom.
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .75 - .80
ordinary, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12¼- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
standard, paste, cns., c.l.lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse pick-ups.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal,[14] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Naphthenate,[6] 24%-30% Pb., dms..lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .23 - .26
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 -
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
Resinate,[4] precip., 23.3% Pb., dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.....lb. .06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
dlvd. other points..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.... lb. .13½- .13¾
dealers, kgs.....lb. .11¼- .11½
painters, kgs.....lb. .12¾- .13½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.. ..lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40¾- .59
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls.....lb. .18 - .30
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk: Adams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams Mass..ton 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N.Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 10.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 10.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton.10.35 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton 9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind .....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio... .....ton. 8.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[8] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls., lb. .90 - 1.00

110 OIL

110 OIL "10 M"
...especially suited for Cold-Cutting

110 OIL 110 OIL 110 OIL 110 OIL 110 OIL

110 OIL "10 M" is a special, highly viscous, "activated" linseed oil possessing very good resin compatibility. These properties make it an ideal medium for preparing good quality varnishes by cold-cutting.

110 OIL "10 M" is readily soluble in all of the common varnish thinners. The only requirement to produce well-dispersed solutions of the oil in solvent is efficient agitation for a short period at moderate heat (200° F. to 250° F.), or for a longer time at room temperature.

110 OIL "10 M" is compatible with most varnish resins. To produce a varnish by cold-cutting is simply a matter of dissolving the oil and the resin separately, then blending the solutions under moderate heat or at room temperature.

110 OIL "10 M" has a high viscosity. The viscosity of a 110 OIL "10 M" solution containing 45% to 50% mineral spirits will fall between D and G (Gardner-Holdt Bubble Viscometer). This solution, when mixed with a resin solution of like concentration, will yield a varnish having a Gardner-Holdt viscosity of D to about R—depending on the resin, the solvent used for the resin, and the oil-length of the varnish. Thus 110 OIL "10 M" cold-cut varnishes fall within the usual viscosity range for varnishes.

The varnishes produced in this manner are of good quality. A cold-cut 110 OIL "10 M" limed resin varnish will pass the government water resistance test as in Federal Specification TT-V-121a.

* * *

Our technical staff will be glad to furnish further information about 110 OIL, supply samples and consult with you on uses in your formulations.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York 6, Buffalo 3, Chicago 80, Cincinnati 3, Cleveland 13, St. Louis 1, San Francisco 10, Boston 6 (National Boston Lead Co.); Pittsburgh 30 (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia 7 (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.).

PUREST PHOSPHORUS on the market

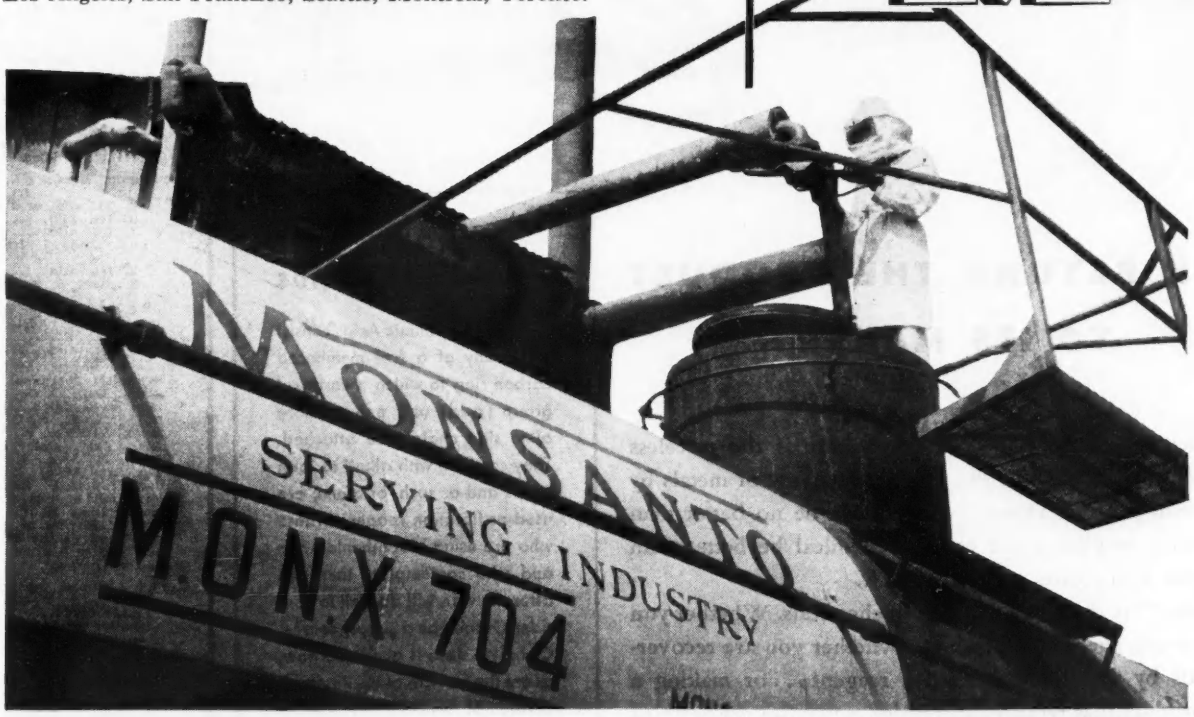
Elemental phosphorus, produced by Monsanto's giant electric furnaces, is better than 99.9 per cent pure — the purest phosphorus on the market. Phosphoric acid, and other products derived from Monsanto Phosphorus, have a heritage of purity . . . an inheritance of superior quality that helps scores of industries make better products. And you get this Monsanto quality without paying premium prices.

Monsanto is the world's largest producer of elemental phosphorus. Because of this position of leadership . . . and because of vast experience with phosphorus and its derivatives . . . Monsanto can offer you valuable technical assistance. For information about Monsanto Phosphorus, phosphoric acids and kindred products, contact the nearest Monsanto office or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Phosphate Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

MONSANTO PHOSPHORUS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

PHOSPHORUS (YELLOW)
PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE
PHOSPHORIC ACID-TETRA
PHOSPHORIC ACID—85%
PHOSPHORIC ACID—75%
MONOSODIUM PHOSPHATE
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
(Anhydrous and Duohydrate)
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
SODIUM ACID PYROPHOSPHATE
TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATES
CALCIUM PHOSPHATES (Mono-Di-Tri)
CALCIUM PYROPHOSPHATE
POTASSIUM PHOSPHATES
MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATES
SODIUM IRON PYROPHOSPHATE
IRON ORTHOPHOSPHATE
FERRO PHOSPHORUS
SPECIAL PHOSPHATES
FOR SPECIAL APPLICATIONS

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND



Filling a tank car with phosphorus at Monsanto, Tennessee

Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l. ton.48.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¼- —
other points lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .06 - —
other points lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc. lb. .09½- —
other points lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.92 - 1.96
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.40 1.41
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 2.45 2.66
Hydroxide, jars lb. 1.25 - 1.44
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.20 - —
jars lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works lb. .50 - —
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
titanated,[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .0560- —
smaller lots lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. lb. .0585- —
smaller lots lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.04
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
Logwood extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .39½- .44½
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tins. lb. 14.00 -16.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60

M

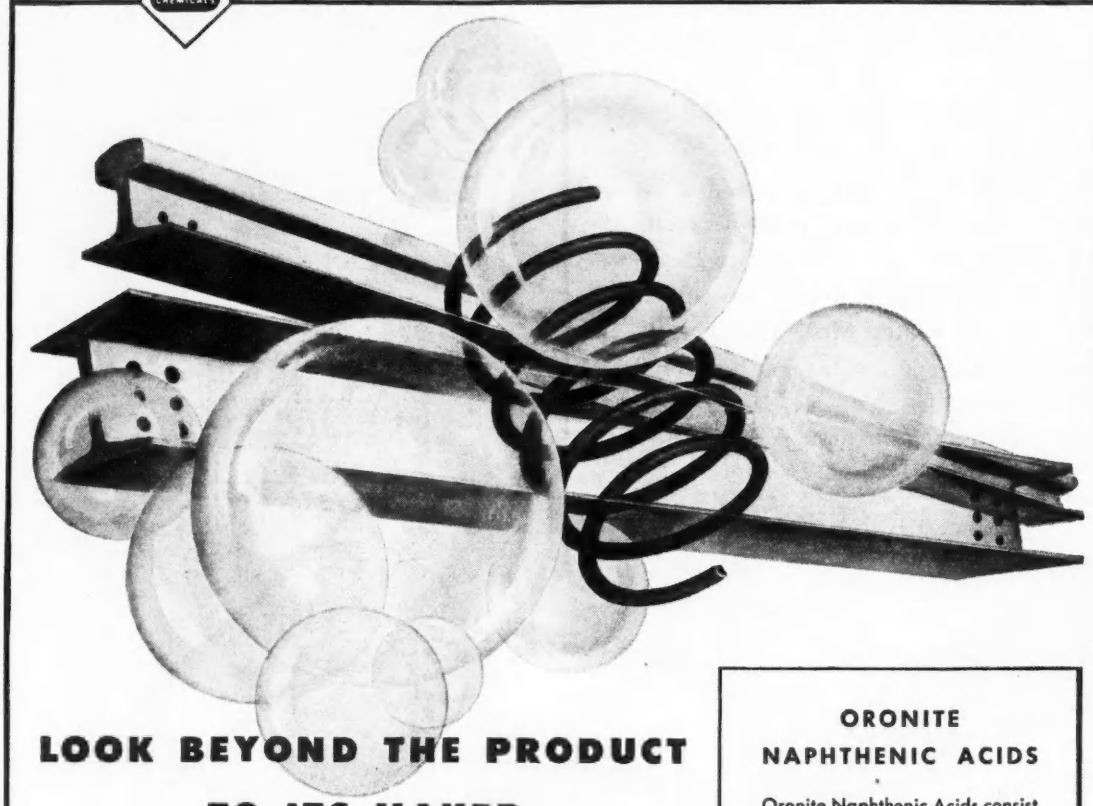
Mace,[1,7] Amboyna, cs. lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs. lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs. lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs. lb. .55 Nom
Madder, Dutch, bbls. lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms. lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works. lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1 lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1 lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1 lb. .08¼- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1 lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1 lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1 lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1 lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1 lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1 lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1 lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .63 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns. lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts. lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, mines, Calif. ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash. ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. No stocks
blue, futures, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Leaves, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Manaca root, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs. lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.70 - —
jars lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Mn, dms. gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls. lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati... ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs. lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms. lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports. ton.67.50 - —
Manna, flake, cs. lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works. lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works. lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. No stocks
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast. lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls. lb. .15 - .15½
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
synthetic, tech., cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP, laevo, cns. lb. 13.00 - —
racemic, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs. lb. .70 - .73
30%, pails lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms. lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd. lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs. lb. 4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] dms. lb. 1.68 - 1.70
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,3,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., dlvd. lb. .1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1150- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., dlvd. lb. .1875- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. lb. .12 - .13¾
tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss. lb. .08½- .10¾
tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms. extra, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis gal. .69 - —

ORONITE CHEMICALS

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS



LOOK BEYOND THE PRODUCT TO ITS MAKER

The delicate strength of a chemical bubble is the priceless quality that makes possible the efficient recovery of metals by the flotation process. These "bubbles" can be no better than the chemical employed nor can the chemical be better than the chemist who creates and produces it.

"Oronite"* is the name to watch in chemicals. Whether you need a wetting agent or sulfonate . . . whether you are recovering metals by flotation and need a reagent . . . or making a special product that requires something new, you can look to Oronite with confidence and for the backing of an able group of research chemists whose resources are second to none.

Your inquiry will not obligate you in any way.

ORONITE NAPHTHENIC ACIDS

Oronite Naphthenic Acids consist chemically of a five membered carbon ring to which a carboxyl group (acid) and one or more alkyl side chains are attached. They combine with alkali to form soaps and as such, or alone, are used as flotation reagents. Those who are using Naphthenic Acids and who contemplate their use after the war, will do well to consider Oronite as a supply source. Complete data is available *now*, as are the services of the Research Division of this company. A letter indicating your interest will receive prompt attention.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. 1004

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Russ Building, San Francisco 4, California
White-Henry-Stewart Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Methyl acetone, natural, group B, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
zone 4, same basis.. gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots, 100-lb. lots, lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cvls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100% dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
dlvd..lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.48.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .14 - .14¼
Zone B.....lb. .13¼- .14
spray, bulk, Zone A.....lb. .14¼- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¼- —
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .29 - .32
spray, bbls.....lb. .30 - .34¼

Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.

Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18¼- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .35 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. .lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 -

Morphine hydrobromine, 5 ozs.oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.80
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
oriental, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
yellow, bgs.....lb. .1450- .1500
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .16
Myrobalans,[1,6] J1, whole, U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.55.00 - —
J2.....ton.48.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene,[3,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 -
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275-
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325-
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335-
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works.....lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephenlinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.13.50 - —

Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[4,6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.12.00 -17.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble,[4] ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —

SOLINOX and SOYA SOLINOX

are trustworthy plasticizers for Castor Oil replacement!

● Kellogg's SOLINOX and SOYA SOLINOX are hydroxylated Linseed and Soybean Oils, respectively. Synthetic processing has incorporated into their formulas the hydroxyl groups characteristic of Castor Oil and given them its non-drying and alcohol-soluble properties. This is indicated by their high acetyl values.

Both oils are prepared in A, T and Z viscosities, providing the range of characteristics needed for plasticizers in varieties of lacquers and different coated fabrics. They may be blended with castor oil or used as a complete replacement.

There is ample information, based on experience, available to guide the user and substitution presents no problem. Refer to the Kellogg booklet, "OILS FOR THE PROTECTIVE COATINGS INDUSTRY" or write to the Technical Service Department. We will be glad to answer inquiries on specific applications or to send samples of these oils for testing.

SPENCER KELLOGG and SONS, Inc.
BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

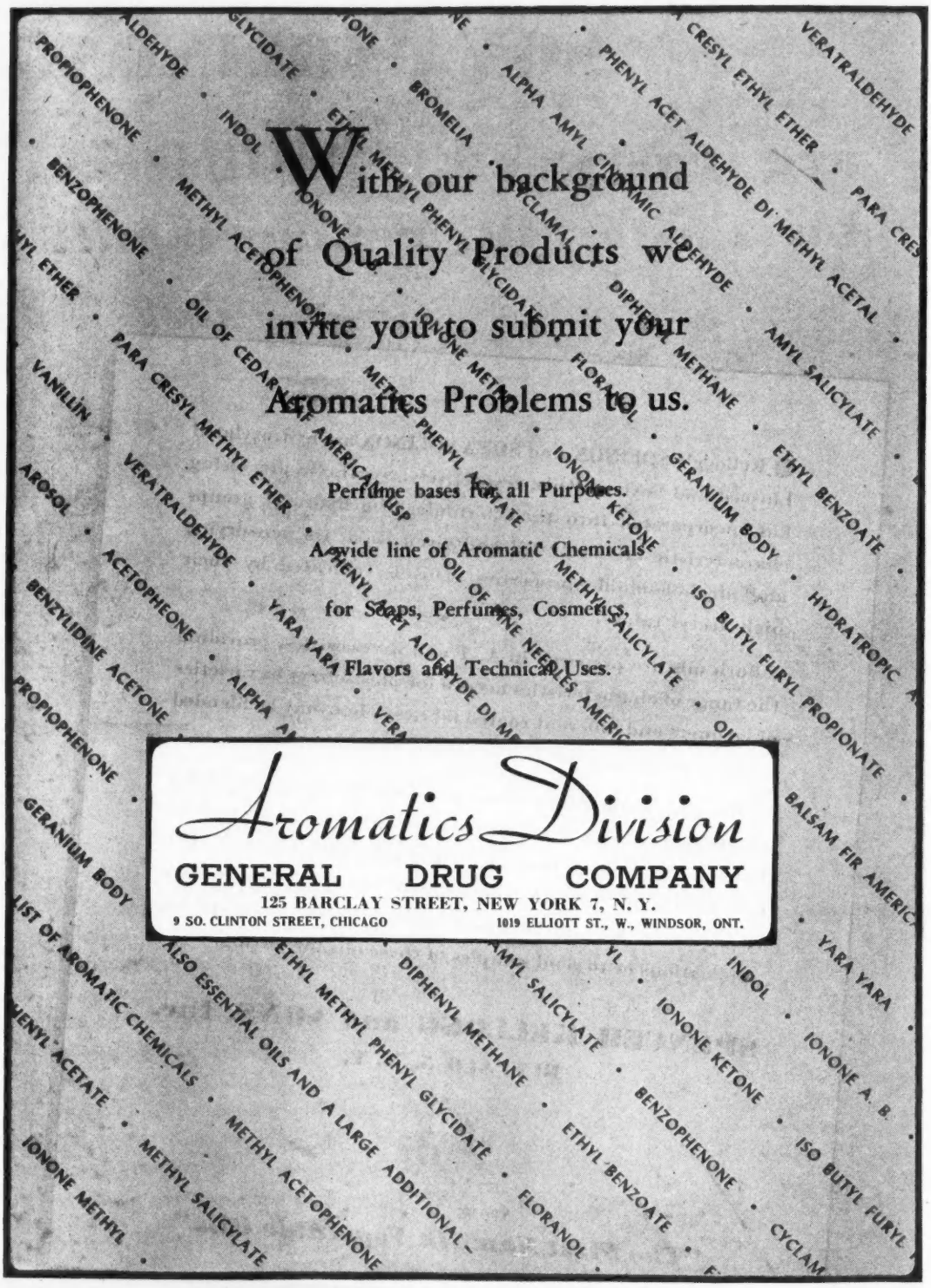
KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

"The First Name in Vegetable Oils"

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble,[4] ¼-½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight, lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7]
Hopewell, Va.
bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton 2.60 + 40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34⅝
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - 13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100°C-140°C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb dms., dlvd..lb. 35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Brzilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Italian, cns.....lb.11.00 -12.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.00 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns..lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.00 -12.75
rectified, cns.....lb.14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb.15.75 -16.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.17.50 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,7] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .14½- —
Oil, castor, cold pressed, USP, cns..lb. .15¾- .17½
dms., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1830- —
tanks.....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb.16.90 - —
tanks.....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l.....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l.....lb. .13¾- .14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 - —
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Celery, bots.....lb.16.25 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.32.00 -45.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[2,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tanks.....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver,[6] USP, bbls., dms.gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks.....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03½- —
Oil, cottonseed,[1,7] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13¼
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Dillweed, dms.....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .80 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.15.75 -16.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.15.75 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.16.50 -17.00
Turkish, (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.17.50 -17.75
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .080 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lard,[1,7] com., No. 1, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l., lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.lb.15.00 -17.50
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
tech., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.....lb.55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dm.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l...lb. .1550- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks.....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon.....lb. .1470 —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed,[7] replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1400- .1550
tanks.....lb. .1320- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex-tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.. gal. .14½- .16
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks...gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam refd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l....lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Seed,[7] exp., dms., extra, l.c.l., lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[2,7] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.35 - 1.90
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - 1.65
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb.200.00 -325.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .24½- .25
Oleo,[1,7] extra, dms., Chicago.lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-4½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. No stocks
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1,4] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .06¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09⅝
Patchouli, cns.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12¾- .13⅝
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1573- .1575



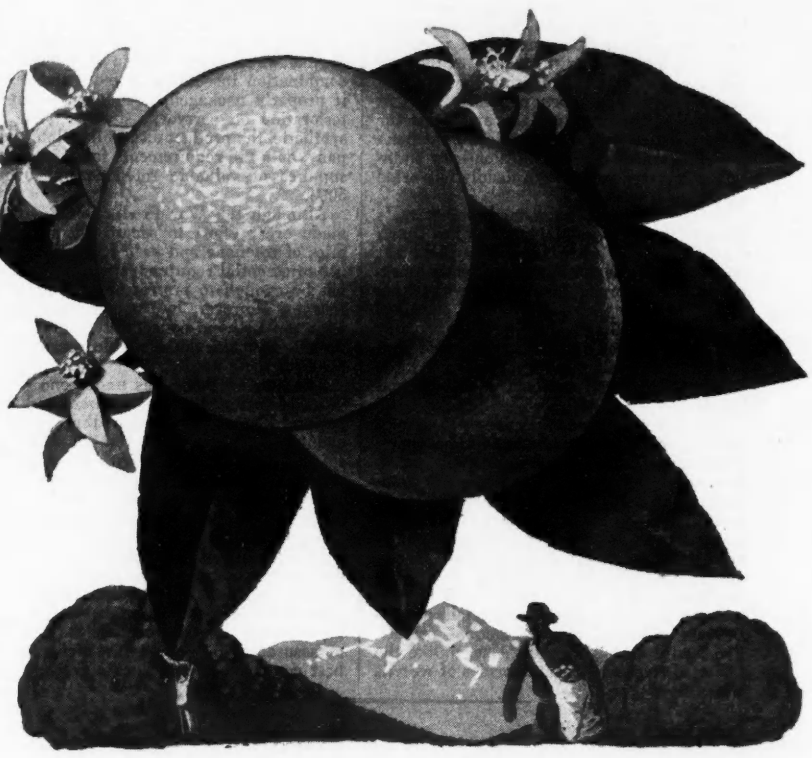
Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Oil, pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. Import, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Peppermint,[1,7] natural, dms.lb. 7.00 - 7.25
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.35 - 7.60
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 8.60
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Pine,[1,8] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont., Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,7] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1,7] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double distilled, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15⅞- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅞- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16⅝- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16⅝- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17⅝- —
dms., Texas and Okla....lb. .17½- —
Red oil prices for l.c.l. are ½ cent per pound higher for ton lots and 1 cent per pound higher for less than ton lots.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns, case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .71 - 1.00
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, Am. ports, lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.24
Sunflower,[9] imp., ref. tanks, lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[2,6] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Tung,[1,7] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38⅝- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb.30.00 -32.00
Whale,[8] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter bleached, dms....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .34 - .38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .32 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .35 - .39
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .37 - .41
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .39 - .43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .47 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50 - .54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .49½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .60½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .72 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .74 - .77

Oil, wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.. .....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bags, c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin, toner[3].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[3] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- — Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¼- — other points.....lb. .12 - —
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .13½- .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthocymylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .30½- .31
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .37 - .41
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery..lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher



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OPD—8-13-1945 28

INSIDE NEWS

AUGUST PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1945

Scarce Rotenone Insecticide now "Stretched" with Synthetic Lethane

Rotenone, the insecticide material which in recent years has enjoyed widespread use by truck gardeners in the control of crop destroying insects, has become a war-critical item. But a synthetic material which was developed before Pearl Harbor is now finding wider popular use in "stretching" the limited supply of rotenone to meet vegetable growers' requirements. Lethane 60, as this synthetic insect-killer is known, is helping to avert the widespread destruction of essential vegetable crops in this country, which was threatened when the shortage of natural insecticides became acute.

The now-scarce rotenone insecticide has long been used by South American natives as a fish poison. Rotenone has a paralytic effect on fish, making them float to the surface for easy catching. During the past ten years rotenone has been popularly used in the United States to replace arsenicals for certain insects. Unlike arsenicals, rotenone is non-poisonous to man and is entirely harmless to crop foliage, though deadly to a wide variety of insects.

Before the war, rotenone-bearing roots were imported from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, but when Jap battle fleets cut off supplies from the Far East, South America's limited production became the sole source of supply. Despite record plantings in Peru and Brazil during the past few years, only limited quantities of the root have been shipped to this country, for two or three years are required between plantings and harvest.

Efforts were made to find domestic sources for rotenone when the shortage was becoming imminent. The derris, cube and timbo roots, from which rotenone is extracted, are products of the tropics and have not been successfully grown in this country. It was discovered recently, however, that some rotenone could be extracted from an inconspicuous shrub called the "Devil's shoestring" or "goat's rue" which grow wild in this country. However, only very small quantities are obtained and commercial production is still a long way off. Also, unlike the imported rotenone, certain species of weevils thrive on the extract of this domestic rotenone-bearing plant—a diet that would be fatal if the imported product were used.

The shortage of rotenone insecticides has had a very serious effect on this country's vegetable crops. 1943 losses from crop-destroying insects amounted to $37,500,000 worth of vegetables. Last year, however, Lethane 60 replaced an estimated 2,000,000 pounds of war-scarce rotenone and the damage from insects was greatly reduced. This year, leading vegetable growers will rely even more heavily on this rotenone "stretcher."

Lethane 60 not only reduces the amount of rotenone required to maintain good insect control, but it has also been found that the efficiency of the insecticide is actually improved when the synthetic is added. The combination insecticide is more stable and, if properly packaged, is not subject to deterioration on carryover storage. Thus, the synthetic, the product of a Philadelphia company, cuts the requirements for the precious supplies of valuable rotenone by 40% to 50%.

Although the War Production Board has made every effort to secure adequate supplies of rotenone and even has restricted its use to essential requirements, there will still not be enough to protect crops from insect ravages. However, by "stretching" supplies with the Lethane concentrate, growers will be able to make the available rotenone tonnage fill their needs.

The new synthetic has undergone several years of testing by large growers and Agricultural Experiment Stations throughout the country, and it has proved its value and safety as an insecticide. With the War Food Administration demanding 428,000,000 acres in crops this year—an increase of 12% over 1943—growers are finding Lethane 60 a valuable ally.

Insecticides and insecticide concentrates deserve the greatest possible packaging protection against diminishing effectiveness. That's why it is safe to predict that tin containers after the war will give the best kind of assurance in keeping insecticides in the best condition to kill pests effectively. 1043

Weed Killer

A new plant hormone weed killer acts on a selective basis, killing many weeds without hurting cereal crops. Experiments for two years preceding announcement show methopone as the hormone successful in field experiments. 1044

Selective Spraying Kills Weeds

Certain off-flavors in canning products have been attributed to weed seeds. In the case of canned peas it is the immature fruits of nightshade. Selective spraying has been advanced as a method to control this nuisance. Based on preliminary data weeds are killed in the field, allowing the peas to continue growth. 1045

Flaxseed for the Fleet

It takes 1,654 bushels of flaxseed, made with linseed oil, to paint one battleship. 1046

Tartaric Acid Available from Grape Wastes

With United States annually consuming about 15 million pounds of tartaric acid, there are possibilities for grape processors using their wastes to make this product. Tartrates previously came from the southern European area, but the war has shut off that source. Preliminary results of the experiments that are in progress show that in the case of the grape pomace the recovery problem is one of extraction and concentration, and in the case of still slop from the wine and brandy processors it is only concentration. The processes take advantage of the newly available synthetic ion-exchange materials. 1047

New Uses for Cranberry By-Products

Cranberry by-products may provide many industrial uses, among them a new source of cosmetic materials. A cream has recently been made by using ursolic acid, and emulsifier, cranberry wax, a high melting complex substance, and cranberry seed oil. 1048

Borax to Safeguard and Increase Crop Yields

The needs of a starving Europe after liberation will be on a scale to call for an intensive and rational fertilizer program. According to prominent European authorities it is now generally recognized over there that borax or boric acid will have to be included in the fertilizers used abroad in order to safeguard some of the crops and obtain maximum yields. 1049

Tick and Lice Control

• Rotenone dips are said to be the most effective measure for the control of sheep ticks and lice. A mixture of one pound of 5% rotenone powder and ten pounds of wettable sulfur in one hundred gallons of dip will eradicate the sheep tick at one dipping. In the absence of rotenone a suitable substitute has been found to be phenothioxin. A mixture containing 7% of phenothioxin, 7% of bentonite, 6% of a wetting agent and 80% of sulfur has been used successfully. It is used at the rate of eight pounds in one hundred gallons of dip. It is equally as effective as the rotenone dip, although higher in cost. 1050

Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.21	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	—
10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, cbys., cns.	lb.	.35	.45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.43	.45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48	—
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	.27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	.28
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.16	.20
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34	.35
Pectin, [3]bls.	lb.	1.25	—
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units.		.59	.95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	—
smaller containers	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.	gal.	.19	—
Pentane, 28°-38°C, industrial grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.07½	.07½
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.10	—
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.1050	—
4 to 24 bgs.	lb.	.1100	—
red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs.	lb.	.34½	.35
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.46	Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
longs, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Chillies, bgs.	lb.	.22½	.46
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	.70	.75
imported, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[8] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0782	.0800
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832	.0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882	.0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876	.0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0832	.0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882	.0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932	.0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926	.0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades,	bbl.	.93	1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	—
Kentucky, Union County,	bbl.	1.32	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.85	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	3.00
Texas, Gulf coast	bbl.	1.06	1.86
North, North-Central.	bbl.	1.01	1.25
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10	1.22
West	bbl.	.70	1.72
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	—
Petroleum ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60°C, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04	—
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	—
light	bbl.	1.20	—
diesel	gal.	.04	—
stove dist.	gal.	.05	—
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.08½	—
No. 5	bbl.	.85	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80	.85
Kansas, No. 3	bbl.	.85	.90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03⅝	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90	—
No. 14-16	bbl.	.97	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07	.07⅜
No. 2	gal.	.07	.0805
No. 3	gal.	.06⅞	.07⅜
35-40 gravity	gal.	.07	.07⅜
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	1.97	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.77	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.77	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.72	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.72	—
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.77	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.77	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.77	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.77	—

NATIONAL CAN

PLANTS: NEW YORK • BOSTON • BALTIMORE • CHICAGO • HAMILTON, OHIO • FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Shades of the Apple Tree

A review of research projects carried out in the food technology department of one New England college includes the development, on a laboratory scale, of canned oven-baked apples in sugar syrup. But the most interesting development, from a flavor standpoint, seems to be cider marmalade. Apple juice concentrated to 30 percent solids has sugar added to bring the solids up to 50 percent. Thin slices of apple are suspended in the jelly before it is poured.

Baldwin sweet cider concentrated to one-third its original volume can be added to heat-extracted apple juice to make jelly that is claimed to have a flavor superior to that from either the apple juice or the cider alone. 1051

Synthetic Skin Detergent

A synthetic skin detergent known as "pHisoderm" and produced in the form of thick fluid cream is reported hypo-allergenic, and is said to contain no soap, fatty acids, alkali, perfume or coloring matter. The new detergent has a pH value of 5.5 — average for normal skin. 1052

Vitamin Variant Preserves Juices

To prevent the oxidizing of the delicate color and flavor of processed fruit juices, the use of a vitamin variant has been advanced from research data. Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is becoming a powerful selling feature, but may be readily lost during processing. But, by adding d-isoascorbic acid, the natural vitamin C (l-ascorbic acid) is protected during canning and subsequent storage. 1053

PLASMA IN CANS SAVES HUMAN LIFE

Returning servicemen, without exception, are praising blood plasma administered to the wounded on the battlefields and at field aid stations. Countless thousands of lives have thus been saved.

To keep plasma at its life-preserving best, it is often packed in tin cylinders for super protection. For the tin can preserves contents as no other container does. It isn't affected by heat, cold, extremes in climatic conditions. It doesn't break, chip or tear in spite of rough war-handling. And it is convenient to handle.

And while we are on the subject of tin containers, before you discard any cans, think about this: Help the boys clean up what's left of the axis by keeping tin cans clean and *turning 'em in!*

Technical Topics

OIL INGREDIENT—Tolyl Tetrasulfide is a useful ingredient of mineral lubricating oil compositions, used as cutting oils, according to a recent patent issued to a leading oil company. 1054

INSECT REPELLENT—The growing use of dimethyl phthalate as an insect repellent is estimated to absorb 25 per cent of the current United States output of phthalic anhydride. 1055

PHOSPHATE FATTENS CATTLE—Cattle fed phosphate by spreading on grass, in grain or drinking water weigh more at market time and produce more calves, according to five-year experiments in Texas. 1056

WASTE DISPOSAL—Lagoon handling of cannery waste provides possibility of complete treatment at low cost, but it requires a fairly large area for treatment.

Sodium nitrate for odor suppression may cost 0.3 cent per case for the reagent and 0.2 to 0.3 cent for all other charges when a strong waste such as that from peas is to be treated. The chemical cost may drop as low as 0.03 cent for waste from green or wax beans.

The advantages are great where the method is applicable. Disposal in untreated lagoons will cost 0.2 to 0.3 cent per case, and complaints from odor will occur even at a considerable distance from the disposal lagoon. Surface treatment with oil and treatments with lime, sodium hydroxide and creosote compounds have been unsuccessful. 1057

LINSEED OIL SUBSTITUTE—Petroleum extracts have been found successful substitutes to replace one-third of the linseed oil used in making cores for the casting of iron. No reduction of dry strength results. Larger proportions can be used with modified sand mixtures and less green binder. The extract and the oil should be premixed before mixing. 1058

ALKYD COATINGS—To avoid the yellowing and embrittlement of alkyd coatings as an effect of metallic driers, advantage is taken of the fact that alkyd resins dry by a process of molecular cross-linking. Organic cross-linking agents are incorporated in the finish. 1059

POLYMERIZED VINYL RESINS—Polymerized vinyl resins have been used satisfactorily as caulking materials in the construction of tunnels. They are applied in thin sheets to inner surfaces of the walls as these are completed. Impermeability to water is claimed for these coatings and they are said to be completely resistant to rot. 1060

NEW SOIL POISON—A patent has been issued on a new soil posion of value in killing termites, eel worms and other subterranean pests which infest wooden buildings. 1061

PHENOTHIAZINE-SALT CONTROLS PARASITISM—Aid in controlling parasitism in cattle has been secured by giving phenothiazine-salt. Steers on pastures getting phenothiazine-salt were also found to outgain steers getting only ordinary salt. 1062

SILICA—A stable solution of silica is now being offered in Britain, which is said to overcome the disadvantages heretofore met in attempts to employ silicic esters in their full potentiality. 1063

POLISHES ALUMINUM—A method for the anodic polishing of aluminum has recently been announced. 1064

INCREASING VITAMIN A IN TOMATOES—Tomatoes with ten times as much vitamin A value as is contained in varieties now offered on the market may be developed by improved breeding. 1065

SCRATCH-PROOF COATING—A scratch-proof coating, easily peeled when dried, is now being used for noses of planes. It is likely to be used for post-war planes and cars. 1066

POSSIBLE VITAMIN D_2 SOURCE—It is reported that Penicillin notatum, the same mold that yields penicillin, can be made a good source of rickets-preventing vitamin D_2. 1067

PROTECTS RUBBER—An improved anti-oxidant is reported to inhibit the deterioration of rubber caused by light, heat and oxygen. 1068

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Manufacturers of

SANITARY PACKERS CANS • PLAIN AND LITHOGRAPHED CANS FOR FOODS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES • STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

Deliveries Subject to Priority Ratings

(Advertisement)

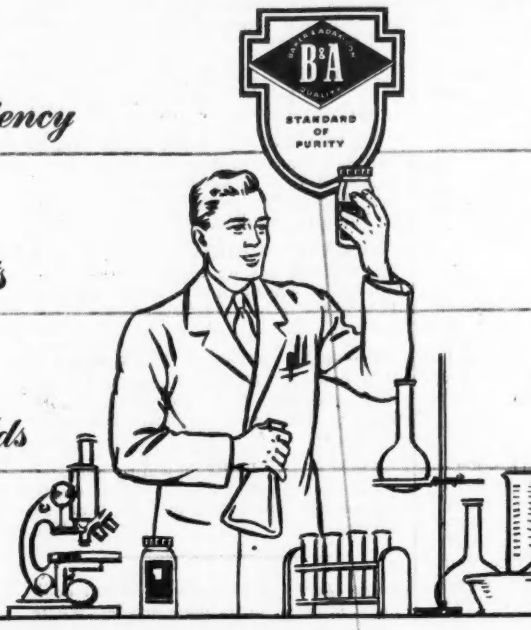
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, tanks, Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.62 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅞- —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10¼- —
198-206 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.06¼- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.	gal.	.135 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1150- —
Detroit	gal.	.1380- —
Hartford	gal.	.1430- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220- —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Newark.	gal.	.11 - —
New York.	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis.	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.07½- —
tankwagon, Newark.	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York.	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis.	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo.	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco.	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	lb.	.07⅛- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York.	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis.	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco.	gal.	.25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .07½
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis.	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Sulphonates,[a] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.09⅝- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09⅞- .10⅜
tanks, works.	lb.	.09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09⅝- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07⅞- .10⅜
tanks, works.	lb.	.09¼- —
Xylol solvent (see Xylol petroleum solvent).		
Phenobarbital, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol,[a,g] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., e.l., same basis.	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.82 - .87

Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100%, bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock,[1,8] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum..... short ton. 2.90 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 4.95 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.05 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.30 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.80 - —
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms.....lb. .25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Pinetar,[4] retort, dms. incl. c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03¼- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
South American, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lbs. .19 - .21
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¾- .03½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt,[6] 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate, bbls.....lb. .62 - .66
kgs. .....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works.....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.65 - —
Flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis, lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).

Steps up efficiency *Protects quality*

Reduces rejects *Expands production*

Increases yields *Wards off mistakes*



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Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, transparent, c.s., works, lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
transparent, mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account..lb. .05⅝- .06⅞
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅛- .06⅝
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.....lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net), flask.130.00 -135.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs, oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs. oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

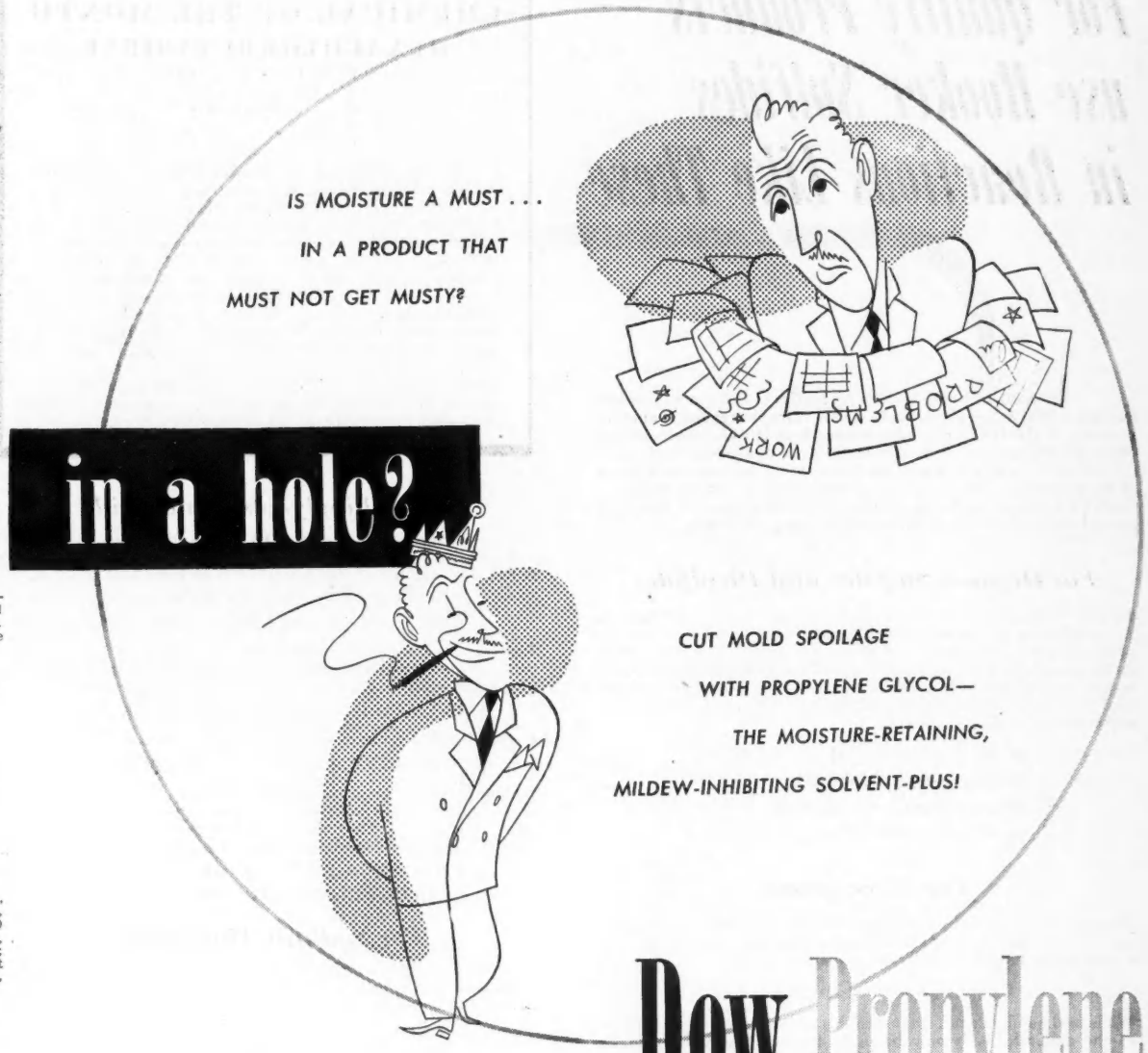
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½
Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
Imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis...lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Red, mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04⅝- .07⅜
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.150.00 -200.00
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,4,7]—
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.73 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.33 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.43 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.47 - —
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.49 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.49 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.53 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.71 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.96 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.23 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Wood,[1,4,7] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works.....lb.10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works.... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins.....lb.48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.37.00 -38.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
fair, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Dalmatian-type, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Greek type, fair, bls.....lb. No stocks
good, bls.....lb. No stocks
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .98
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Washington, bls., futures, source lb. .70 - .71
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....lb.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. ... .ton.19.60 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).



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Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs.	8.20	-	—
smaller lots.....100 lbs.	8.35	-	8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs.	9.20	-	—
smaller lots.....100 lbs.	9.35	-	9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz.	3.75	-	—
sanfonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.	190.00	-	200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb.	1.75	-	1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb.	1.40	-	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb.	.35	-	.37
Honduras, bls.....lb.	.45	-	.50
Mexican, bls.....lb.	.23	-	.24
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls.. lb.	.40	-	.45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb.	.40	-	.45
select, bls.....lb.	.60	-	.65
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb.	.75	-	.76
Spanish, bls.....lb.	.22	-	.23
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb.	.20	-	.21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb.	1.30	-	—
powd., cns.....lb.	1.35	-	—
Root, bgs.....lb.	.09	-	.10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb.	.46	-	—
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb.	No stocks		
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb.	.33¾-		—
smaller lots.....lb.	.34¼-		—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb.	.31½-		—
smaller lots.....lb.	.34¾-		—
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb.	1.85	-	—
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb.	1.75	-	—
Senega root, bls.....lb.	1.50	-	1.60
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb.	.19	-	.22
siftings, bgs.....lb.	.18	-	.19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb.	.16	-	.16½
2, bls.....lb.	.11½-		.12
3, bls.....lb.	.10	-	.10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb.	.15	-	.17
Pods, bls.....lb.	.09	-	.10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb.	No stocks		

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	.42½-		—
Boston .....lb.	.43½-		—
Chicago .....lb.	.44	-	—
Pacific coast.....lb.	46	-	—
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.. lb.	.48½-		—
Boston .....lb.	.49½-		—
Chicago .....lb.	.50	-	—
Pacific coast.....lb.	.52	-	—

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3' kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb.	.4660-		—
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb.	.3890-		—
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb.	.3060-		—
Chicago .....lb.	.3710-		—
Pacific coast.....lb.	.3960-		—
TN, 100 ugs., Boston, N. Y..lb.	.3550-		—
Chicago .....lb.	.3600-		—
Pacific coast.....lb.	.3805-		—

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., IF. works.. ton.	17.00	-	—
l.c.l., works .....ton.	20.00	-	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.	18.00	-	—
l.c.l., works .....ton.	19.00	-	20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	18.00	-	—
l.c.l., same basis....ton.	21.00	-	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.	30.60	-	—
l.c.l., works .....ton.	35.00	-	38.00

Silica, amorph., wet-gd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	20.00	-	—
l.c.l., works .....ton.	21.50	-	23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.	20.00	-	—
l.c.l., works .....ton.	22.00	-	25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.	15.50	-	—
l.c.l., works .....ton.	18.50	-	—
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.	11.00	-	—
l.c.l., works .....ton.	16.00	-	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.15½-		—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.18½-		.27
Silver bullion .....oz.	.44⅜-		—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	.41½-		—
Nitrate, bots., 100 ozs.....oz.	.32⅜-		—
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.oz.	.308	-	.358
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., oz.	.288	-	.338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb.	.52	-	.55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb.	.25	-	.30
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.	11.00	-	12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.	12.00	-	13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb.	.40	-	.41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lo.	.05	-	.08
Blue, ctns.....lb.	.07	-	.08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb.	.80	-	.85
Soapbark, bls.....lb.	.11⅜-		.12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb.	.13	-	.14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb.	.16	-	.19
imp., bbls.....lb.	.18	-	.19
powd., bbls.....lb.	.16	-	.17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb.	.08¼-		.0
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb.	.14	-	.16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.05½-		.06

Soda alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb.	.79	-	—
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb.	.42	-	—
white, powd., dms.....lb.	1.50	-	1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	7.50	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	8.40	-	—
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	7.00	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	7.50	-	8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb.	.16	-	.16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb.	.09½-		—
l.c.l., works .....lb.	.10⅜-		.11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb.	.08¼-		—
l.c.l., works .....lb.	.09	-	.10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.15	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs.	2.18	-	—
2 .....100 lbs.	2.33	-	—
3 .....100 lbs.	2.58	-	—
4 .....100 lbs.	2.98	-	—
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs.	1.35	-	—
2 .....100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
3 .....100 lbs.	2.75	-	—
4 .....100 lbs.	3.15	-	—
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs.	.95	-	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.	1.13	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs.	2.13	-	—
2.....100 lbs.	2.28	-	—
3.....100 lbs.	2.53	-	—
4.....100 lbs.	2.93	-	—
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs.	1.45	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs.	2.45	-	—
2.....100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
3.....100 lbs.	2.85	-	—
4.....100 lbs.	3.25	-	—
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs.	.90	-	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	1.05	-	1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs.	2.13	-	—
2.....100 lbs.	2.28	-	—
3 .....100 lbs.	2.53	-	—
4 .....100 lbs.	2.93	-	—
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs.	1.35	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
2.....100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
3.....100 lbs.	2.75	-	—
4.....100 lbs.	3.15	-	—
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs.	.90	-	—

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb.	.39	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.40	-	.41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb.	.46	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.47	-	.52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.55	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.90	-	—
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	2.10	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	2.45	-	—
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., wks. lb.	.07¾-		—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07¾-		.08½
Soda bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb.	.11½-		—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.12	-	.14
kgs., same basis.....lb.	.12½-		.14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	3.00	-	3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.50	-	3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	1.30	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.55	-	—
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs.	1.35	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.60	-	—
35°, bbls, c.l., works.100 lbs.	1.40	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.65	-	—
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs.	1.55	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.80	-	—
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb.	.25	-	—
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works. lb.	.26	-	—
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb.	9.00	-	12.90

Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.70	-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs.	3.55	-	—
2, dlvd.....100 lbs.	3.70	-	5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs.	3.95	-	5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs.	4.35	-	5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs.	1.92½-		—
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs.	1.95	-	—
70%, buyer's tanks, works.. 100 lbs.	1.97½-		—
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	2.30	-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs.	3.15	-	—
2, dlvd.....100 lbs.	3.30	-	—
3, dlvd.....100 lbs.	3.55	-	—
4, dlvd.....100 lbs.	3.95	-	—

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.

Chloride (see Salt).			
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb.	.06¼-		—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.06½-		—
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb.	.06½-		—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07	-	.08½
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.09¼-		—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.09½-		.09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.			
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb.	.18½-		—
dms. .....lb.	.19½-		.22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb.	.24	-	—
dms. .....lb.	.25	-	.29
powd., bbls.....lb.	.24½-		—
dms. .....lb.	.25½-		.29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb.	.14½-		.15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb.	.09½-		.10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb.	.12½-		—
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.08	-	—
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb.	.07¼-		—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.08¼-		—

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

For Quality Products use Hooker Sulfides in Reactions Like These

In addition to the regular properties of Sodium Sulfide and Sodium Sulfhydrate which make them valuable reagents, another property of the Hooker Sulfides makes these Hooker products first choice among users. The Hooker Sulfides are of a special high quality and purity with extremely low iron content, an important factor in many reactions. The economy of eliminating a settling stage is a further advantage in the use of Hooker Sulfides. Some of the more general and typical uses of these sulfides are given below.

For Organic Sulfides and Disulfides

Sodium Sulfide is widely used in the making of organic sulfides and in conjunction with added sulfur, disulfides are obtained. Examples of this use are in the preparation of benzyl disulfide and diamyl sulfide. In the preparation of the latter, the purity of Hooker Sodium Sulfide results in a high quality product which in turn is used as an intermediate in the production of white solids such as diamyl sulfone, sulfoxide and sulfonium halides.

$$2C_5H_{11}Cl+Na_2S=(C_5H_{11})_2S+2NaCl$$
$$(C_5H_{11})_2S+O_2=(C_5H_{11})_2SO_2$$
$$2(C_5H_{11})_2S+O_2=2(C_5H_{11})_2SO$$
$$(C_5H_{11})_2S+CH_3I=[(C_5H_{11})_2SCH_3]I$$

For Mercaptans

Reacting alkyl halides with Sodium Sulfhydrate produces mercaptans. An example of this reaction is amyl mercaptan made from amyl chloride according to the following equation:

$$C_5H_{11}Cl+NaSH=C_5H_{11}SH+NaCl$$

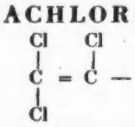
While aryl halides do not enter into this type of reaction, mercaptans of the aromatic series may be made through the reaction of the sodium salts of sulfonic acids with Sodium Sulfhydrate. The preparation of phenyl mercaptan in this way is shown by the following equation:

$$C_6H_5SO_3Na+NaSH=C_6H_5SH+Na_2SO_3$$

The purity of Hooker Sodium Sulfhydrate, especially its freedom from iron is an important factor in these reactions.

CHEMICAL OF THE MONTH

HEXACHLORBUTADIENE



A recent development of the Hooker Research Laboratories and one that is evoking interest among chemists working with natural and synthetic rubber and plastics is Hexachlorbutadiene. Its solvent properties, high boiling point and noninflammability make it valuable for many other uses.
Hexachlorbutadiene, a clear colorless liquid with a mild characteristic odor, is insoluble in water and soluble in alcohol, ether and most chlorinated solvents. It is highly stable and is resistant to hydrolysis by water or mild alkalis.
Among resins found to be compatible with Hexachlorbutadiene are chlorinated rubber, natural asphalt, polyvinyl chloride, vinyl acetate and vinyl polymer.
Technical Data Sheet No. 332 describes the physical properties of Hexachlorbutadiene. Research samples will be supplied when requested on your business letterhead.

For Thioglycols, Thio Acids

Because of the presence of two-OH groups in glycols, two types of sulfur derivatives are possible, those in which one oxygen has been replaced by sulfur and those in which both have been replaced.

$$HOCH_2CH_2Cl+NaSH=HOCH_2CH_2SH+NaCl$$
$$ClCH_2CH_2Cl+2NaSH=SHCH_2CH_2SH+2NaCl$$

Reacting hydroxy acids with Sodium Sulfhydrate produces thio acids as for example, thiosalicylic acid from the diazonium chloride of salicylic acid:

$$N_2ClC_6H_4CO_2H+NaSH=HSC_6H_4CO_2H+N_2+NaCl$$

or thioglycolic acid from monochlor acetic acid.

$$CH_2ClCOOH+NaSH=CH_2SHCOOH+NaCl$$

Sodium Sulfhydrate is used in the preparation of those true thio acids, where one or both of the atoms of oxygen in the carboxyl group are replaced. The preparation of thiobenzoic acid from benzoyl chloride and dithiobenzoic acid from benzotrichloride:

$$C_6H_5COCl+NaSH=C_6H_5COSH+NaCl$$
$$C_6H_5CCl_3+2NaSH=C_6H_5CSSH+2NaCl+HCl$$

For Sodium Thiosulfate

Sodium thiosulfate or hypo is made by reaction of Sodium Sulfide or Sodium Sulfhydrate and sulfur dioxide. Three of the equations that can be written for this reaction are:

$$2\,Na_2S+3SO_2=2Na_2S_2O_3+S$$
$$2\,Na_2S+2SO_2+2NaHSO_3=3Na_2S_2O_3+H_2O$$
$$2\,NaSH+4NaHSO_3=3Na_2S_2O_3+3H_2O$$

These chemicals also have special use in the cosmetic, metallurgical, photographic, textile and dyeing fields. Our technical staff is ready to help you in the application of these and other Hooker chemicals to your particular problems. Data sheets and samples on any of these Hooker chemicals will be sent you when requested on your letterhead.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
1 Forty-seventh Street
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK
New York, N. Y. Tacoma, Wash.
Wilmington, Calif.

ARMY E NAVY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

Caustic Soda	Muriatic Acid
Paradichlorbenzene	Chlorine
Benzotrichloride	Benzoyl Chloride

8322

Soda formate, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. ..lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP. cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10⅞- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works .....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36⅔
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Sulphide, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65

Soda sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works. lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms.. lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash,[4] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire-enamel,[4] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] coml, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —

Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.30
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls. bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 525 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —

Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls.. l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —

Metals Need Alkalies

Metals are basic... from the new light metals to the ferrous and non-ferrous, metals serve in numerous forms for a vast variety of uses... Vital to metals are Solvay Alkalies and related products, proving that in war as in peace alkalies are indispensable!

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur nowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liq. com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11

Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
Talc, fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09⅝- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms.. c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.60 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,8] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[3,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l. ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47⅝- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52⅝- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .84 - .86
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate,[6] 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] dms., 25-lb. lots, lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .53 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns. .....lb 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root)
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. 63¼- —
Straits .....lb No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. 54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[3,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[3,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[3,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[3,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base, [3,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal .gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., ½ozs, oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .99 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms. c.l., works, l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
lb. .16 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns. works..lb .28 - .32½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .81 - .82
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Cube root).

NAYLEE
NAYPAR
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN
FOR
FIREPROOF
WATERPROOF
AND
MILDEW-PROOF
COATINGS

Behind the headlines are the markets of tomorrow! Disasters like these have led to intensified research in the field of FIREPROOFING, WATERPROOFING and MILDEWPROOFING fabrics and other materials. The crucial exigencies of our world-wide war have given added impetus to this battle. Fire and water are the enemies in an undeclared war that is waged eternally.

Today NAYLEE NAYPAR-CHLORINATED PARAFFIN is helping safeguard Allied lives and millions and millions of yards of canvas, duck and other fabrics for the Armed Forces against the ravages of fire, water and mildew.

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Now—is the time to plan, research and develop the vast possibilities of NAYPAR. It can be easily and quickly compounded with pigments and film formers to give continuous coating in one operation. NAYPAR is stable and miscible with a wide variety of solvents and compatible with many resinous plastics and film forming materials.

Its successful use in lacquer and paints, plastics and synthetic rubber along with every type of textile, would indicate a wide field of uses for NAYPAR. Consult us with your problem — our chemists may be able to help you to determine the suitability of NAYPAR to your product. Write for FREE, informative booklet giving complete technical information.

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FOR INDUSTRY

NAYLEE CHEMICAL COMPANY
FRANKFORD AVE. & RHAWN ST. PHILADELPHIA 36, PA.
(Warehouses from Coast to Coast)

CHLORINATED HYDRO CARBONS • MURIATIC ACID • WETTING AGENTS • TUBE DRAWING COMPOUNDS

Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .10½- .11
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms...gal. .82½- .83½
Sulphate-wood, ret. dms...gal. .87 - .88
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East...gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[3] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $12, insurance $1, per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., ogs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[3] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref,d, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .53½- —
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .39 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .41 - —
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .45 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
Wax, yellow, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¾
Montan, domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton lots..lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. .50½- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 90¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mash, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.... lb .20 - .23
Levant, bgs.....lb 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb .9 - .9

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .85 - .8
Xylol,[3] (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo...gal. .27 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J..gal. .26 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

—*Continued on page 43*

As a Matter of Course

Prior to the war, the St. Joseph Lead Company—as a source of supply for lead-free zinc oxides—had achieved preferential status among hundreds of nationally and internationally known manufacturers of rubber, paint and allied products.

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Published every Monday in New York by

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

59 John Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.

Telephone: REctor 2-9820
Cable Address: Reporter, New York

William S. Auchincloss, President and Treasurer; Jean Schnell Auchincloss, Vice-President; Hugh Craig, Vice-President; Burr Price, Vice-President; M. B. Powers, Assistant Treasurer; A. L. Koch, Secretary.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, the Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

Annual subscription rates, including postage, in the United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5.00; Canada and Newfoundland, $7.00; other countries, $10.00; single copies, 25 cents each.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as second-class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Volume 148 August 13, 1945 Number 7

Harnessing Atomic Energy

Achievement of a sufficient measure of control over the release of elemental energy by atomic fission to enable that tremendous force to be applied most destructfully upon Japanese communities faces the world with a problem of unprecedented potentiality. Physically—scientifically, if you will—man has advanced at least a century with that achievement. Mentally, he is, at best, of today; and ethically—morally, if you will—he is still far in the past. Thus inadequately equipped, what he will do with the overwhelming force which he has unleashed cannot even be conjectured.

The availability of atomic energy places an entirely new aspect upon economics, in its commercial, political, and social ramifications. The power for industry and the heat and light for the home may soon be derived from this source, although, at the full, its utilization scarcely will reach the realms of recent days' verbose vaporings of typewriter scientists and platitudinous peans of strutting politicians. Atoms do not split after the manner of dehiscent seedpods. So, there will be no automobile engines the size of an egg. There is achievement in catching a wild horse; there is greater achievement in its saddling. But, riding it is still beyond the capability of the most. Atomic energy dare not be used as recklessly as gasoline.

Politically, the significance of the atomic bomb is bright with a call for unification. This, too, is the message that goes out to economics in the social sense: men must get together, as well as nations, to do all possible to assure against misuse of a force with which unreasonable man quite easily can wreak his own utter destruction. Education and religion must return from fields of high experimentation to full consideration of the ethical responsibilities of man, the higher animal. Brains must not be overloaded beyond their capacity rightfully to use that which is available to them. Souls, or hearts, or intellects, or whatever motivates there, must be turned from desires for power and profit alone and made duly regardful of their fellows.

It is a sorry commentary on the human race that the most potent influence on human behavior is that exercised by fear. This has a fortunate aspect, however, in relation to the problem of harnessing atomic energy. Fear of the destruction potential in that force may influence man to get rid of his propensity to destroy.

—O-P-D—

Too Big for Government

An idea of the "onward-and-upward" surge of governmental activity purposed by the "liberal" senators who declared themselves on such things before going home to check the accuracy of recent ear-to-the-groundings can best be got by looking at their agenda. Here is the first of their twelve points:—

Speed reconversion, continue control of prices, provide unemployment compensation, and through collective bargaining raise wages to make up for loss of warwork overtime.

That is a four-pronged "point," and any one of its prongs is job enough for a month of deliberation, as senatorial processes operate. Not all of the twelve points are split four ways; not all of them cover so much and such important ground. But, the twelve-point program, measured by the gauge of past performances could not be expected to be got through with in less than four years—and never would be completed.

If the agenda are taken up in their numerical order, much messing around and up is to be looked for when the returning vacationists take up their four-pronged No. 1. How the "liberal" planners will go about continuing the control of prices and also raising wages not even they will ever know. Of course, if "control" is to mean no more than it does now, nothing can interfere with it.

At best, government's role in the matters covered by "liberal" item No. 1 can cover but one-half of the area. Government, of itself, cannot speed reconversion. Government can only provide for price control; it cannot effect it. Government can provide unemployment compensation only if private enterprise provides the funds. Government cannot raise wages; it can raise the standard of wages; but that doesn't meet any payroll.

The four agenda in "liberal" item No. 1 are big with economic significance: too big for any kind of governmental experimentation within the area of democracy. They must be adopted by business; for in other hands, they are potentially destructive of business, and they should be worked out before Congress gets at them.

—O-P-D—

This Is Must No. 1

One United States Senator and the new Secretary of Labor have presented an economic proposal which is indicative of a redeal trend in governmental thinking. They propose that representatives of government meet with representatives of business management and representatives of labor in an endeavor to arrive at something new and better in the way of relations and behaviors in the essential teamwork of management and labor. Their proposal should get the full, active support of business as a whole—and of government, elected, as well as selected.

Management and labor must contrive to get along better together. Their continual strife harms both of them and brings closer the day when they will be taken over as public servants. And it would be wise for labor to ponder the fact that those who work for government today, when voting favors must be courted, are not highly paid. The interest of government in higher wages is confined almost wholly to the areas of private enterprise: the postal employees were turned down by Congress in their petition for increased pay. And management in government is not in the high-salary brackets. Dozens of radio's ranters and third-string movie actors get, at least, as much per annum as the President of the United States, top executive of the biggest business in the world.

Some businessmen are of the opinion that government should sponsor a peace conference of management and labor, but should have no part in the deliberations. But, government already has the biggest part in so-called "labor" relations, and its functioning there is as much at fault as anything else in the promoting of strife. Correction of this condition would be one of the conference's biggest tasks.

—O-P-D—

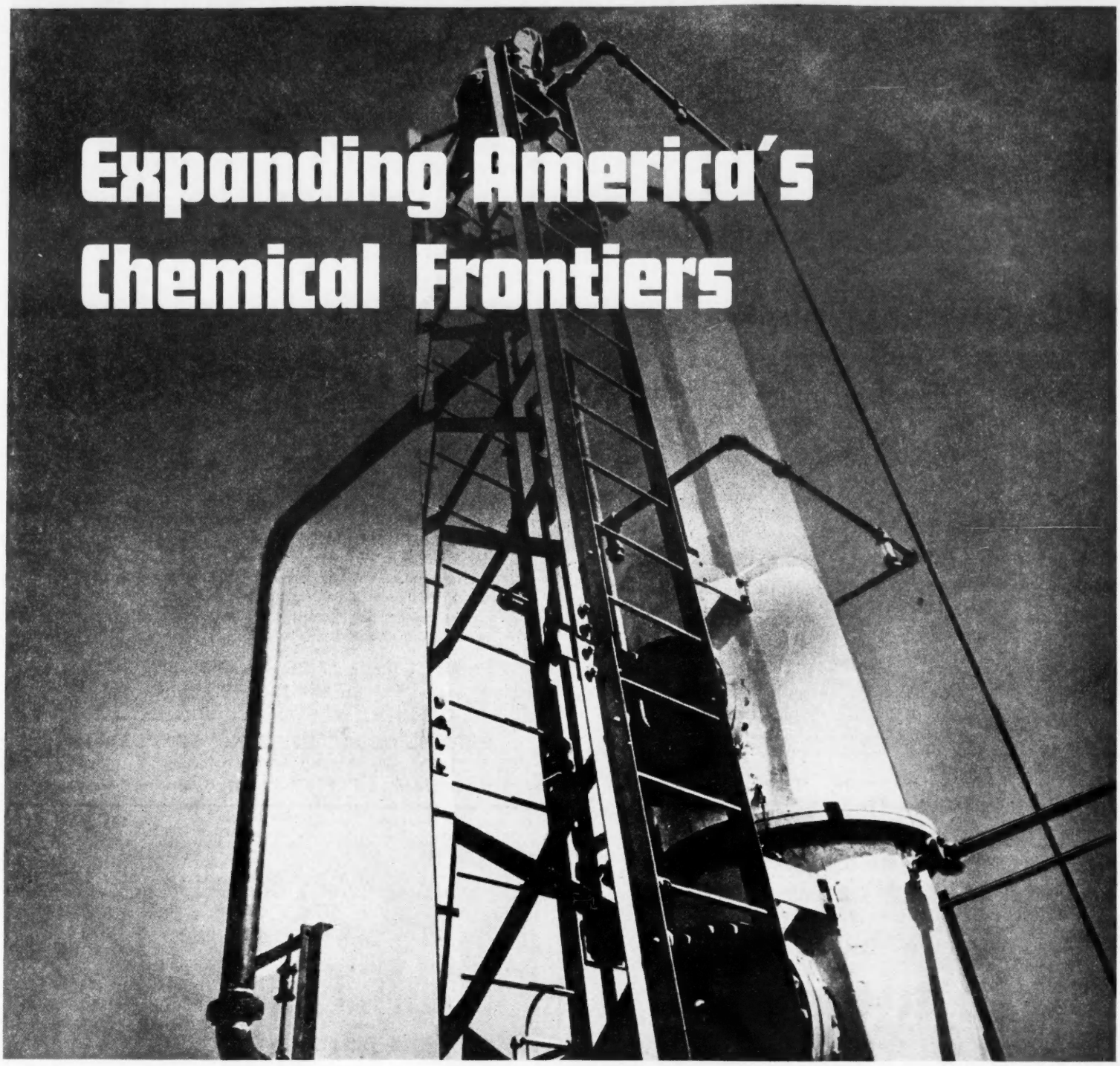
For Human Wellbeing

Far more cheering than the atomic bombing of Japan to the human mind was the less prominent news last week that a fund of $4,000,000 had been set up by one of the leading industrialists of the United States for the purpose of organized, scientific research in cancer. This contribution to the improvement of human health and welfare comes from the quarter whence, more broadly deriving, was launched a short time ago a broad, well-funded plan of general research in the physical sciences. Certainly it will not be that among the hundreds of capable business groups in the United States, only one will manifest this intelligent grasp of the importance of research in many fields and the greater importance of not leaving its development and control to political processes.

Cancer is a grievous scourge of humanity. It ranks in the top flight among the pathologic destroyers of human life. It has balked study of cause and cure through centuries of application of the best the times afforded. The scientific approach along the lines of highly developed industrial technics, which is purposed in the new undertaking, has a promise whose fulfillment is greatly to be desired.

Cancer is not alone among pathologic scourges of mankind in respect of the desirability of better knowledge and control. The common cold stands out as one of the most detrimental factors in the commercial economy. It is time-consuming beyond all logical appraisal of its hazards. Its prevention would save many times $4,000,000 worth of time in a decade. Scientific research toward that end offers an attractive objective for a cooperative undertaking.

Research in the field of pathology and its related therapy is a fundamental part of any policy or program of health care. All parts of that program should be handled as fully as possible by private enterprise. The cancer research project is a shining example which deserves a large measure of emulation.



Expanding America's Chemical Frontiers

Years of phenomenal growth have highlighted the American manufacture of chemicals. Facts have rivalled fantasy. Once dwarfed by European production, the infant industry of a century ago has become a new giant with new giants to serve — the ever-multiplying chemical process industries.

One by one at first, the chemical-consuming fields increased in number. Among the earliest were food, medicine and leather. From the first two of these many subdivisions emerged – beverages, packaged flours, new pharmaceutical, drug and proprietary products. Later more fields presented wider demands — for example, paints and resins and textiles, with World War One serving as a mighty spur to the development of American dyes. In photography and blueprinting — in branch after branch of the rapidly-expanding plastics industries, additional needs for chemicals have made themselves felt.

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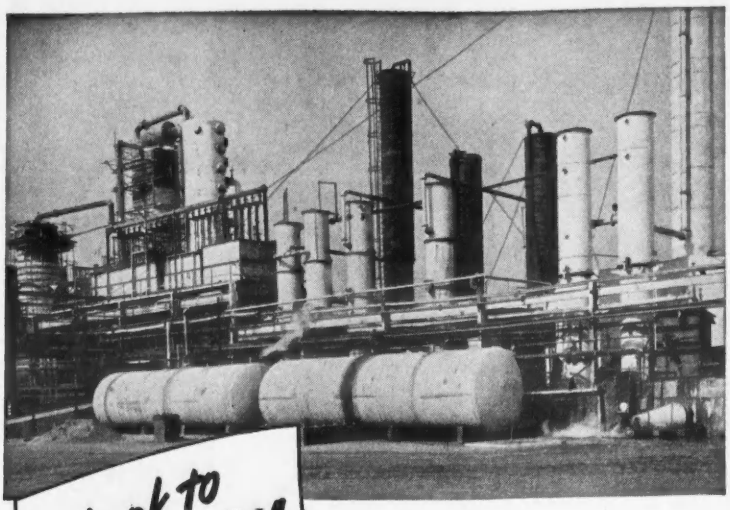

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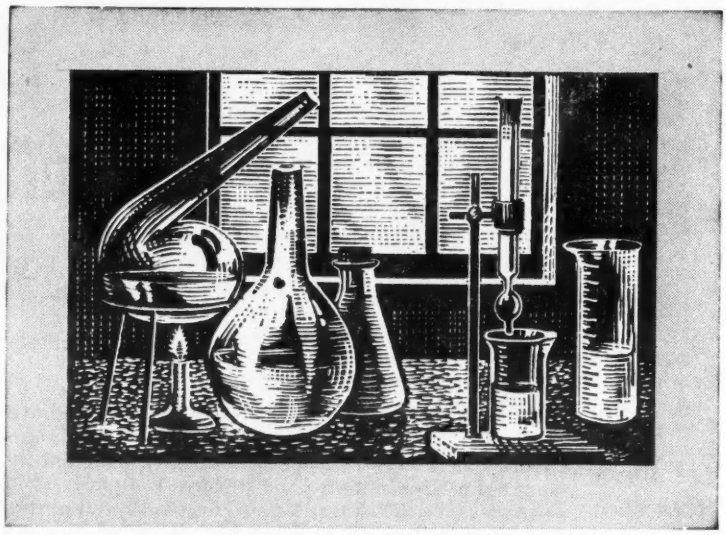

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Heavy Chemicals

Betterment in the supply position of chlorine has placed it in a similar position to sulphuric acid, only allocation control will not be lifted on September 1. The allocation for chlorine has been made for the third quarter but government control is slated to be lifted shortly after. No such improvement could could be noted in the market supply of soda ash or caustic soda. While bulk shipments of soda ash have moved into industry on a fairly prompt basis, packaged material has made little headway under restricted manpower, and shipments are considerably behind scheduled requirements. Caustic soda is as tight if not tighter than a month ago. Both of these chemicals have felt the influence of directives. There are on excess stocks and consumers are dependent upon current production after the arsenals and the navy get theirs. Calcium chloride shipments are running two to three months behind.

Some June shipments of oxalic acid are coming forward, with suppliers not eager to offer carlots this side of late October or November delivery. Formic acid is facing a critical shortage of glass carboys, the scarcity being severe enough to threaten production. Naphthenic acid is channeled mostly for government requirements. All the phosphate chemicals derived from elementary phosphorus are in short supply owing to military demand for the basic product. Industrial demand for nickel sulphate has continued to mount. Most copper chemicals are scarce but under less pressure. Antimony oxide has developed a tighter position temporarily with production below capacity and not too much ore in sight. The shortage of tin has been emphasized by WPB.

Twelve wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $695,000 in June showed a loss of 17 percent from May and an inventory decline of 4 percent. In comparison with June, 1944, their sales were up 2 percent and their inventories 3 percent larger.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 93.6 in the week ended Aug. 4, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 93.4 in the previous week and 89.8 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise specified.

Aluminum Scrap—This was one of the three types of nonferrous scrap to show increases in dealers' receipts and shipments and a decrease in stocks in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Receipts which had fallen from 16,671 tons in March to 14,573 tons in April, rose to 15,693 tons in May, while shipments advanced from 15,743 tons in April to 15,972 tons in May.

Antimony Oxide—New production of this material has been temporarily interrupted and the supply situation has tightened appreciably. Trade reports indicate that within a month or six weeks production will again be at capacity.

Calcium Chloride—Supply situation definitely tight with suppliers two to three months behind contract schedules. Buyers have been forced to wait out production as there are no reserve stocks to draw upon. Army posts and flying fields have taken sizable quantities of this material that ordinarily would have gone for civilian requirements.

Chlorine—Production of this material has been sufficient to level off demand, and allocation control is tagged to be lifted this year but not before the end of the third quarter.

Copper Carbonate—Demand is absorbing output readily and there are no surplus stocks but there is less pressure for the prevention of mildew from the government.

Copper Naphthenate—Stringency in naphthenic acid is holding production of this chemical down. Demand was not as active as noted a month ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Acids

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.9	168.9	169.0	169.0

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Copper and Brass Scrap—Dealers' receipts of copper and brass scrap rose from 49,473 tons in April to 49,985 tons in May, which was the highest figure reported since October, 1942. Every classification of copper and brass scrap, except composition and bronze and yellow brass, participated in this increase, with alloyed copper scrap contributing the largest percentage of increase, according to figures released by the Bureau of Mines.

Methyl Chloride—Production of all grades during the month of May amounted to 2,473,330 pounds, compared with 2,366,809 pounds in April. Stocks at the close of May were 681,122 pounds against 848,243 pounds on April 30.

Nickel Scrap—Bureau of Mines states that activity in nickel scrap was marked by increases in dealers' receipts and shipments in May. Receipts rose only 12 tons from 756 tons in April to 768 tons in May, while shipments to consumers advanced from 713 tons in April to 788 tons in May. Stocks in dealers' hands dropped slightly from 2,011 tons at the end of April to 1,991 tons on May 31.

Potash Carbonate—Revocation of allocation controls on potash carbonate was recommended by the potassium carbonate industry advisory committee at a recent meeting, WPB reported. All requests for potassium carbonate have been filled in full during the past three months, and substantial quantities have been available for export, WPB officials told the committee. The average monthly production has been approximately 1,500 tons, they said.

Soda Ash—Continued definitely short in paper bags with deliveries considerably behind schedule. Bulk shipments moved fairly prompt to the glass, soap, paper, aluminum and other consuming industries. The subjection of the market to government directive influences has cut down supplies for civilian use in favor of military requirements.

Soda, Caustic—Shortage of available stocks was pronounced. The dry forms were definitely tight, the flaked variety being practically out of stock temporarily on account of purchases for the navy, who require this material in special containers. The market has also felt the influence of directives and sizable quantities are reported to have been channeled to arsenals. Civilian deliveries are behind scheduled requirements with liquid in better shape for shipment than dry varieties.

Tin—Highlighting the critical shortage in tin, WPB has imposed new restrictions on the uses and permissive inventories of the metal. These restrictions were effected through the issuance of direction 2 to the tin order (M-43). This new direction stipulates that producers of all alloys containing tin must limit their use of the metal in any calendar quarter of the year to the amount of their respective quotas. Formerly, a producer could exceed his allocation if his supply on hand permitted it. Now, no matter how much tin a manufacturer may have on hand, he is only permitted to use the metal to the extent of his quarterly quota.

Tungsten—Department of Interior states that the Pine Creek tungsten mine, situated near the crest of the Sierra Nevada Range in Inyo County, California, was one of the principal domestic sources of tungsten from 1938 to October, 1944. During that period it furnished important quantities of molybdenum and lesser quantities of copper. The adjacent Adam-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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son mine made smaller contributions of the same metals during its operations in 1942 and 1943. A report describing the geology and mineralization of these mines has been placed in open files for persons directly interested in the development of the deposits. This report may be consulted in the Geological Survey Library, Federal Works Agency Bldg., Washington, D. C.; in the Geological Survey Western regional office, 506 Federal Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah; and in the office of the California Division of Mines, Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Acids

Acetic—Production of synthetic in May was 24,469,552 pounds compared with 22,564,074 pounds in April. Stocks on May 31 were 7,646,072 pounds, compared with 5,879,194 pounds at the end of April. Production of natural, including that from calcium acetate was 3,039,885 pounds, compared with 3,081,745 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 1,757,056 pounds against 1,672,396 pounds at the close of April.

Formic—There is a critical shortage of carboys to move this acid and the shortage at present threatens production as this material is not a storage commodity. There is said to be 8,000 to 10,000 carboys that have not been returned and reports were current that these carboys, in some instances, have been used to ship other materials. Manufacturers of containers have been pressed for additional deliveries, but with the current manpower shortage, shipments have been delayed.

Lactic—May output of the edible grade amounted to 496,087 pounds, compared with 380,755 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 232,896 pounds against 214,150 pounds on April 30. Production of the technical grade in May was 367,526 pounds, compared with 375,396 pounds in April. Stocks of technical at the close of May were 225,861 pounds against 242,804 pounds at the end of the preceding month.

Oxalic—May made the best showing for production for the first five months. Total output was 1,788,664 pounds compared with 1,703,315 pounds in April. Stocks on May 31 were placed at 389,321 pounds against 265,728 pounds at the end of the preceding month. The supply position was reported tight with shipments behind schedule and demand active. October-November was the best that could be offered for additional carlots.

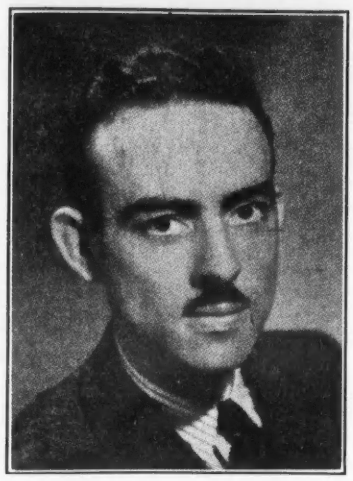
Sulphuric—Retained a favorable supply position with the exception of a few areas where shortages still existed. It was stated that the relaxation of military pressure had been greatly offset by an increased industrial demand.

Baltimore, Aug. 10.—There is a lack of new developments in the production of sulphuric acid for the manufacture of munitions, with the output for use in war evidently adequate. The available stocks of acid for meeting agricultural requirements is likely to prove ample. The ceiling stands at the top figures realized by the producers in March three years ago. There seems to be a sufficiency of acid making materials.

Phila. Quartz Appoints Merrill to Research Staff

Dr. Reynold C. Merrill, formerly with the Department of Agriculture Regional Laboratory, Albany, Calif., recently joined the research staff of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Pa., manufacturer of sodium and potassium silicates. Dr. Merrill received his PhD from Standard University in 1942, where he worked under Prof. J. W. McBain in the field of soap-phase research. His commercial experience has also included affiliation with California Cotton Oil Corporation and with Lever Brothers, Cambridge, Mass.

Reichhold Vice-Pres.



Thomas P. Brown has been made vice-president in charge of the chemical color division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. He has been associated with the Chemical Color Division of Reichhold Chemicals since shortly after its acquisition of the Fred L. Lavenburg Company in 1938.

Dow Chemical Leases Ludington DPC Plant

A portion of the Defense Plant Corporation plant at Ludington, Mich., has been leased by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Dr. Willard H. Dow, in announcing the signing of the lease, said that the Dow Company will use the facilities for producing lime and magnesium chloride liquor. Both of these materials are now required for war and emergency work, but it is expected that peacetime outlets can be developed. Prior to September, 1944, when it ceased operation on government orders, the Ludington plant, operated by Dow Magnesium Corporation, produced cell feed for the 72,000,000-pound DPC magnesium plant at Marysville, Michigan.

Interlake Chemical Buys Makalot Corporation

Interlake Chemical Corporation has purchased the assets of the Makalot Corporation, Boston, Mass. The acquisition has been made part of the plastics division of the Interlake organization. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Makeever have joined the Interlake Chemical as consultants.

Wyandotte Breaks Ground For New Carbonate Plant

Ground was broken in mid-July for a new carbonate plant at Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. Production will be increased 50 percent by this new plant which is scheduled for completion in the early spring of 1946.

Diamond Alkali Buys Texas Land for Postwar Use

Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has acquired several hundred acres of land at Houston, Tex., adjacent to the Houston Ship Channel. The land will be utilized by Diamond Alkali in its postwar manufacturing and marketing activities.

Garner Quits Agriculture Post

Dr. W. W. Garner, well known for his researches on tobacco, retired July 31 after forty years' service in the United States Department of Agriculture. He entered the department in 1904 as a chemist, but went into tobacco studies the following year in the Bureau of Plant Industry and has been head of the Division of Tobacco Investigations in the bureau for thirty-seven years.

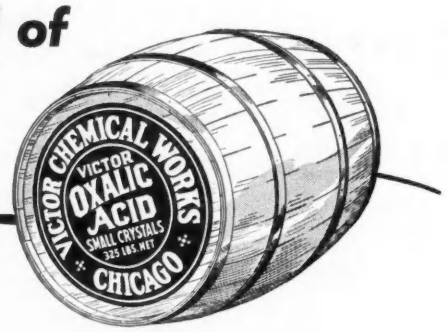
Salt Storage Prepared

In preparation for expected demands for rock salt for clearing highways and other roads of snow and ice in the coming Winter, the C. G. Winans Company, Newark, N. J., is converting its garage into a salt warehouse. When the work is completed, the plans are to lay in many tons of salt. Meanwhile a new garage has been been purchased.

Continuous production . . .

24 hours a day . . .

that's the wartime record of



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Formates . . . aluminum, sodium, sodium boro-.

Metaphosphates . . . aluminum, ethyl.

Orthophosphates . . . ammonium, calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium.

Oxalates . . . calcium, sodium.

Phosphorus (yellow)

Ferrophosphorus

Phosphorus compounds . . . chlorides, pentoxide.

Pyrophosphates . . . calcium, sodium acid, sodium iron, tetrapotassium, tetrasodium.

Sulphates . . . magnesium, sodium aluminum.

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The requirements for Victor Oxalic Acid still exceeds the supply . . . but some day, soon it is hoped, we will again be in a position to fulfill the demand for this 99.8% pure product. Clean, sparkling white Victor Oxalic Acid is available in several granulations, and packed in 325-lb. barrels or 130-lb. drums.

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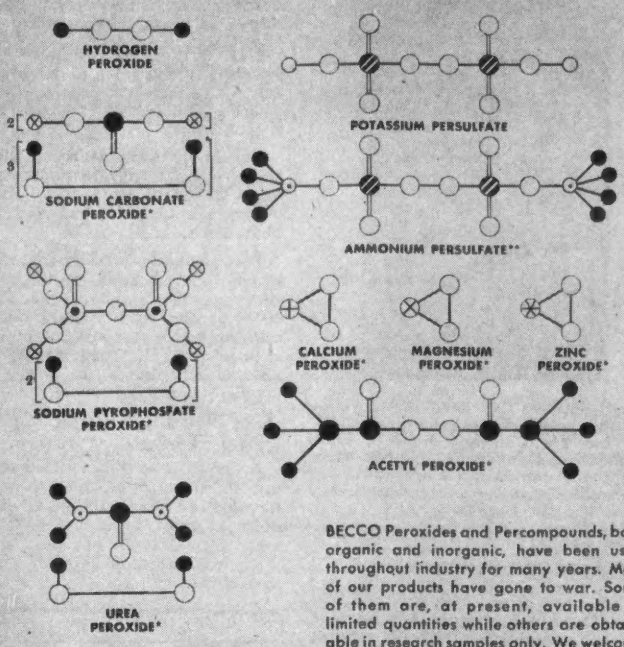

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Chemical Sales Div. Head

K. B. Stuart has been made manager of sales of the chemical division for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, Denver, Col. He has been with the organization since 1924.

FEA General Licenses For Greece Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The Foreign Economic Administration has announced that all general license provisions applicable to group G destinations have been extended to include Greece. Turkey has been removed from the list of selected destinations. Exportations to Turkey may be made against export licenses which do not carry a blockade control number. Turkey is also removed from list S of the General In-Transit License GIT, thereby permitting in-transit shipments via the United States under general In-Transit License GIT-A-A.

Alien Property Vested

A recent order of the Alien Property Custodian vests in that office the interests of Edeleanu G.m.b.H. in an agreement with the Standard Oil Company of California, involving United States patent 2,028,121.

An amendment has been made of paragraph 4 of vesting order 99, re Polysius Offene Handelagesellschaft and others, in relation to an agreement between I. G. Farbenindustrie and the General Dyestuff Corporation involving United States patent 1,926,447.

Recent vesting orders by the Alien Property Custodian take over the Berlek patent (2,148,054) covering mortarless brickwork and owned by Oesterreichische Magnesit A.G., and two Duisburg patents (2,065,175 and 2,171,427) covering, respectively, artificial silk and wrapping material, owned by I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G.

Penna Salt Lists Products

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, announces that copies of its new pocket-size booklet, "Pennsalt Industrial Chemicals and Specialties" are available for distribution upon request.

Dr. Meyer Agruss, former associate director of research for the Pure Oil Company, Chicago, has been appointed general manager of the Phillips Chemical Company.

Trade Briefs

Permanente Metals Corporation's carbothermic plant, Permanente, California, has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" Production Award.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company's industrial division, Doyle works, Leominster, Mass., has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" Production Award.

Cerbiniol Laboratories, Inc., has changed its corporate name to Westbury Chemical Company. Executive offices are at 405 Lexington avenue, New York.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will redeem, September 1, its ten-year 2¼ percent debentures at 101½ percent and its serial debentures due annually through September 1, 1950, at par. Accrued interest will be paid in both cases.

A.A. Shimer Retires From Hercules Powder

A. A. Shimer has retired as assistant to director of operations of the naval stores department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Shimer has been affiliated with the Hecules Powder organization since 1917.

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Current Prices

—*Continued from page 35*

Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd..lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —

Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[2] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
Zinc carbonate, USP, precip., powd. bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.68 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Metal,[1,3,5] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate,[6] 8%-10% Zn, dms., lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded,[6] 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP[6], ctns, c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10⅝- —

Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.

Resinate,[4] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms..lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb. .14½- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .30 - .31
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 4.15 - -
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,4] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
Barium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
Calcium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb .0585- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1,4] works, frt. ald..lb. .90 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment,fi,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., ams. lb. .28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb .06¼- —
Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works, lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for Aug. 6.

Butyl Rubber May Be Used for Safety Masks

OPD Washington Bureau

Military gas masks and industrial safety masks may now be made with butyl rubber, the special-purpose synthetic rubber that thus far has been used chiefly for the manufacture of tire inner tubes, the Rubber Bureau of the War Production Board has announced. Changes in amendment 2 to appendix 1 of Rubber Order R-1 permit these masks now to be made of either butyl or neoprene.

Butyl rubber that does not meet specifications for tire tubes may now be used for waterproofing and other proofing, coating and combining with fabric. In still another revision of R-1, sections dealing witth the manufacture of mechanical goods have been revised for clarification and simplification.

Mineral Wool Output Shows Gain in 1944

Mineral wool production in 1944, as reported by producers to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior, reached 568,296 short tons, valued at $54,482,796, an increase of $10,812,086 in value and 16,772 tons in quantity over the 1943 total, according to the Bureau of Mines.

J. P. Syme to Assist Johns-Manville President

John P. Syme, for the past seven years director of industrial and public relations of the Johns-Manville Corporation, has been made assistant to Lewis H. Brown, president. Mr. Syme has been with the company for 19 years.

Fox Chemical Company, Coshocton, Ohio, has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" Production Award.

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DRYMET* (Sodium Metasilicate—Anhydrous) GRANULAR OR FINES
CRYSTAMET* (Sodium Metasilicate—Pentahydrate) REGULAR GRIND
DRYORTH* (Sodium Orthosilicate—Technically Anhydrous) REGULAR GRIND DUSTLESS
DRYSEQ* (Sodium Sesquisilicate—Technically Anhydrous Equivalent) REGULAR GRIND DUSTLESS
THE COWLES DETERGENT CO.
7016 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO
* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CROTON
POTASSIUM NITRATE
SODIUM NITRATE • POTASSIUM CHLORIDE
SODIUM NITRITE • POTASSIUM NITRATE
BORAX • BORIC ACID • AMMONIUM SULPHATE
AMMONIUM NITRATE • SULPHUR • FLUORIDES
LAUNDRY SOURS • FLAMEPROOFING COMPOUNDS
CUROSALT (for curing meat) • FOUNDRY FLUXES
CASTING COMPOUNDS for Magnesium and Aluminum
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS SINCE 1836
CROTON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
114 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, 6, N. Y. PHONE RECTOR 2-0403

GREEN CHROMIUM OXIDE
CERAMIC COLOR AND CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 1000 13th St., New Brighton, Pa.

FLAKE and SOLID
SODIUM SULFIDE
60-62%
BARIUM CHEMICALS
Manufactured by
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
CARTERSVILLE, GA.

FIRSTOLINE TRADE MARK GENUINE FRENCH PROCESS ZINC OXIDE SPECIAL ZINC PIGMENTS METALS AND METAL POWDERS
ZINC OXIDE
GENUINE FRENCH PROCESS
AND
AMERICAN PROCESS
ZINC OXIDE
FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL, COSMETIC AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES
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ZINC CARBONATE — ZINC STEARATE
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•
COPPER SULPHATE
All Grades in Small and Large Crystals, Granular and Snow
MONOHYDRATED
Copper Carbonate — Copper Oxide
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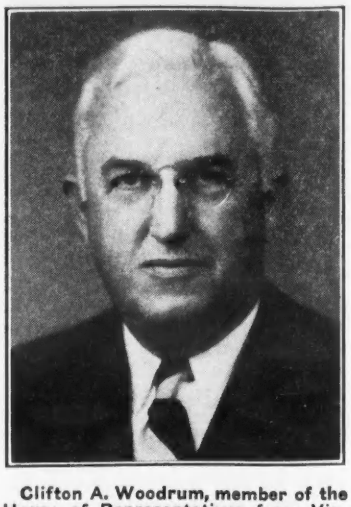
NICKEL SULPHATE
ZINC DUST
•
ALUMINUM
POWDER AND PASTE, ALL GRADES
•
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
FINE CHEMICALS
•
AMERICAN FIRSTOLINE CORPORATION
420 Lexington Avenue New York 17, N. Y.

Heads Plant Food Council



Clifton A. Woodrum, member of the House of Representatives from Virginia, has been appointed president of the American Plant Food Council. He will not seek re-election to the house next year.

Folic Acid Synthesis Perfected by Cyanamid

Synthetic production of folic acid, a member of the vitamin B group, has been perfected by the research department of the American Cyanamid Company, New York. Limited production has been effected, and plans for making it on a commercial scale are being completed by the Calco Chemical Division of the company.

Folic acid was discovered in certain green plants and in yeast ferments some years ago. The synthetic material, a readily soluble yellow substance, is the result, according to W. B. Bell, president of the Cyanamid company, of six years' study and work. Animal experimentation, Mr. Bell said, indicated therapeutic value for folic acid in anemia and other blood disorders. Its action is by way of increasing the protein content of blood plasma and the balancing of the protein constituents.

Chemical Salesmen Golf Tournament Won by Dunkel

Paul Dunkel, of Paul A. Dunkel & Co., was the winner of the August golf tournament of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, held at Bonnie Briar Country Club, New York, August 7. Other prize winners were:—

Member low gross, flight B, R. J. Quinn, of the Mathieson Alkali Works; flight C, Ray H. Giebel, of the Harshaw Chemical Company; member low net, flight A, H. M. Schulman, of Washine-National-Sands, Inc.; flight B, F. C. Whitrock, of Diamond Alkali Company; flight C, C. H. Kinsey, of H. J. Baker & Bro.

Guests, low gross, W. S. Johnston, of Burroughs-Wellcome, Inc.; low net, W. B. Kuntz. Members kickers, G. W. Stanton, of the Natural Products Refining; R. F. Dixon, of Wm. D. Neuberg & Co.; R. E. Horsey, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.; guests, kickers, Kenneth Dugan. High gross winner, J. Stebel, of Chemical Service Company; door prize, G. S. Ziegler, of G. S. Ziegler & Co.

Krumbhaar Names Agent For Pittsburgh Area

The O. Hommel Company has been appointed exclusive sales agent of the Pittsburgh, Pa. area, for the Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc., synthetic resin manufacturer, South Kearny, N. J. Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc. has a new plant extension under construction, which will increase considerably the present production facilities.

Wood Joins Henry Bower Co.

David H. Wood, formerly associated with the Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has joined the Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, as assistant superintendent of its plant. Mr. Wood is a graduate of the school of Chemical Engineering of Drexel Institute of Technology.

BARIUM & CHEMICALS INC.
WILLOUGHBY, OHIO
BARIUM AND STRONTIUM PRODUCTS
OXIDE (Porous / Free from Carbides)
HYDRATE
HYDROXIDE
PEROXIDE
FLUORIDE
CHLORIDE
OXALATE
CITRATE
TARTRATE

LOOK to Michigan for . . .
CALCINED MAGNESIA— for neoprene compounding
METHYL BROMIDE— for effective fumigation
HYDROBROMIC ACID— for organic synthesis
DDT (under WPB Allocation)— the miracle insecticide
PROMPT shipment of these and other chemicals
MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Main Office and Plant: SAINT LOUIS ➡ MICHIGAN
Eastern Sales Office: 70 East 45th Street, New York, 17, N. Y.

NICKEL SULPHATE
Exceptional Purity
•
LOTTE CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Manufacturers
PATERSON NEW JERSEY

Agricultural Chemicals

Limited quantities of nitrogen compounds and anhydrous ammonia for distribution without allocation will be released monthly, starting in September, for shipment to Porto Rico and into States lying East of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona WPB announced. Monthly releases of tonnages on a state basis will be made to suppliers and allocations to individual buyers will be discontinued. Under this order, new sellers will be able to go into business who heretofore had no historical record as to the amount of these materials formerly used.

Sulphate of ammonia has worked into a tight position under an active demand from fertilizer mixers. The fact that no carry over was recorded at the close of the season has left demand entirely to current production. This has prevented the accumulation of any reserve stocks. The tendency has been to supply buyers near to the ovens first and consequently mixers at distant points are not getting material as promptly as expected.

OPA has advanced prices 25c. per ton for finely ground Florida hard phosphate rock effective August 14. The War Shipping Administration announced that it has approved a rate of $6.50 on shipments of phosphate rock in bulk from Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, to New Orleans, La. The new rate, contained in Rate Order No. 359, applies to loadings completed on and after August 2.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Production has not increased and the market has retained a tight position. Shipments have gone forward against contract allocations, with some producers reported behind schedule. No surplus stocks at present.

Castor Pomace—Tight supply conditions have not been alleviated. Production has continued below normal, and unless the importation of castor beans increases, there may be a further curtailment of the pomace output.

Fish Scrap—Weather conditions have seriously interfered with the menhaden catch in Eastern waters, and output of both scrap and meal have fallen below seasonal expectations. Demand remained active and unsatisfied.

Soda Nitrate—Shipments have been of seasonal dimensions and the tone of the market has continued firm. The supply appeared sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand. Limited quantities of nitrogen compounds and anhydrous ammonia for distribution without allocation will be released monthly, starting September 1, for shipment to Porto Rico and into the States lying East of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona, WPB announced.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — OPA announced that maximum prices have been established for a finely-ground size of Florida hard phosphate rock not previously produced. The new prices will become effective Aug. 14 and are 25c. per ton higher f.o.b. mines than those already quoted for comparable grades of finely-ground Florida land pebble. OPA stated that the advance only partially covered the difference in cost between producing Florida hard rock and pebble rock.

War Shipping Administration has approved a rate of $5.25 per ton on shipments of phosphate rock in bulk from Tampa, Fla., to San Juan, Porto Rico. The new rate, contained in Rate Order No. 360, is effective on loadings completed on and after August 4. Approval also has been given to a rate of $4.80 per ton on shipments of ores and ore concentrates in bulk from Cruz Grande, Chile, to Baltimore, Md., also effective on loadings completed on and after August 4. The new rate is contained in Rate Order No. 362.

Superphosphate—Demand continued active for domestic use. Mixers seemed determined to stock up with this material for future use and their persistent buying has created a tight market position. There seemed to be enough sulphuric acid available except in a few areas where shortages still existed.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Potashes

Because of a continuing short supply of potash, the potash producers industry advisory committee at a recent meeting recommended that existing controls on potash be maintained, WPB reported. The committee said that the present type of potash allocation contained in schedule 98 of the general chemicals allocation order, M-300, has operated equitably and effectively. Because the supply of potash is still below requirement, the committee said that the proper distribution for food crops requires continuance of this control. Production of potash will be drastically curtailed unless the manpower supply is improved, the committee emphasized. A particularly serious condition exists in Carlsbad, N. M., where approximately 80 percent of the national supply of potash is produced, the committee pointed out. Lack of housing, food and services in this area makes it difficult to recruit and keep labor.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Aug. 10.—Fertilizer manufacturers are anxious to cover cottonseed meal requirements, but sales are expected to be limited until processors are able to determine how much will be required by their local trade.

Baltimore, Aug. 10.—Reports on menhaden fishing appear to be unanimous that the current season will register a very poor production of scrap, unless the weather undergoes a big change in the subsequent period. This is probably why suppliers have not been inclined to take on new orders.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—A fair amount of business has been taking place in the nitrogenous fertilizer materials market, despite the fact that volume of business in all divisions was less than buyers desire. Blood was in good demand, but less was furnished than the market could absorb. Tankage business showed little change in character, with prices steady.

Los Angeles, Aug. 10.—Supplies of all agricultural chemicals remained short in this area last week. Organics practically were non-existant. As a result, trading was very slow. Limited supplies of fish meal likewise made this market tight.

Insecticides

Favored by weather conditions, producers of fungicides and insecticides have been able to keep the flow of materials to distributors about sufficient to meet seasonal requirements. The supply outlook for arsenicals and mercurials showed improvement.

Calcium Cyanide—Demand has been increasing, with sales covering a wide area. Production continued sufficient to meet inquiry without unusual difficulty.

DDT—Public interest active, but material not available commercially at this time.

Paradichlorobenzene — Production somewhat above last year, but not near enough to meet current demand. Market remained definitely tight.

Rotenone—Tight, with supplies about the same as a year ago. Expected that essential agricultural uses will be covered. Imports of cube and timbo roots during the first four months totaled 2,378,000 pounds, compared with 2,257,000 pounds for the same period in 1944.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur has continued to command active buying interest from a broad consuming field. The favorable supply situation has been able to satisfy demand promptly. Shipments have moved as rapidly as transportation facilities would permit. There was no appreciable change in the Spanish pyrites market.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K2O ALSO 50% K2O
MANURE SALTS 22% K2O MINIMUM
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY Incorporated
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERICAN-MADE NITROGEN
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

SELECTED SPENT FULLERS EARTH
The Unexcelled Fertilizer Conditioner used by Leaders in the Industry
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
DREXEL BUILDING • • PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

P.C.A.
The SALT of the EARTH
RED MURIATE OF POTASH

BUSIEST and BIGGEST

This has been PCA's busiest year; also its biggest.

We're proud of our 44-45 record and of the growth this year has brought... proud too of the *three* white stars on our Army-Navy "E" flag, awarded for meritorious service. Also we're proud of our friends in the fertilizer industry. We say "thank you" for your confidence, your patronage, and the pleasant relationships we mutually enjoy. We pledge our best efforts to continue to deserve them.

Copyright 1945, Potash Company of America

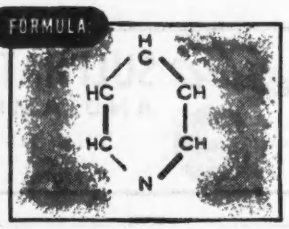
POTASH COMPANY of AMERICA
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
GENERAL SALES OFFICE... 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
MIDWESTERN SALES OFFICE... 612 Lehman Building, Peoria, Ill.
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE... Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.

PYRIDINE

DEFINITION: One of the liquid nitrogen bases formed during the destructive distillation of coal. Many related nitrogen compounds—so called "pyridine bases"—are recovered during the purification of pyridine.

HISTORY: Discovered and isolated in a pure state from bone oil by T. Anderson in 1846. It was one of the earliest denaturants for alcohol.

FORMULA:



SOURCES: Pyridine is sometimes found in tobacco smoke, and has been isolated from bone oil, shale oil, lignite oils and certain petroleum oils. The chief commercial source is coal tar.

CHARACTERISTICS: Pyridine is a colorless liquid with a penetrating odor. It boils at 115° C and freezes at —42° C (—43.6° F) and is highly refractive to light. It weighs 8.20 pounds to the gallon. It will dissolve in water, alcohol, ether and combines with acids. It has antiseptic properties.

USES: Used in the manufacture of dyes and accelerators for rubber vulcanization, in waterproofing agents for fabrics and in the production of Niacin and sulfa drugs. Related bases are also used for synthesis of Niacin, a chemical of wide application as a vitamin in food enrichment.

GRADES: Classified on the basis of maximum distillation range in Degree Centigrade (of each type), as 2°, 10°, 15°, 20°, 30°, 50° to meet varying requirements. In addition, semi-refined or commercial grades are supplied. All grades are shipped in steel drums.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of pyridine for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Conditions in coaltar chemicals did not appear quite as tight as noted a month ago. The easier position recently established in xylol has exerted some sympathetic influence on the other solvents and trade reports suggest possibilities of easement in the civilian supply of both benzol and toluol. Producers of phenol expect a larger allocation of benzol to aid in increasing their output. There was no relaxation in the demand for naphthalene and the market position remained definitely tight. A lot of high priority orders were turned loose in creosote oil and inventories were quickly reduced. The navy was said to be behind the buying movement and shipments were channeled to the West coast where sizable lots of piling are being processed for war use.

Intermediates in general did not reflect any visible easement. Stocks are low in most every instance and several are not commercially available. Demand for anilin oil was active and covered a broad consuming field. Synthetic resins were heavily represented in the inquiry for phthalic anhydride. Cyclohexanone was under less pressure and it was reported that one of the important uses had been level off. Relaxation of dyestuffs controls will allow a better distribution of colors for civilian use.

Steel operations for the week beginning August 6 were scheduled at 87.9 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 90.8 percent for the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 89 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,610,000 net tons of ingots and castings compared with 1,663,100 tons for the previous week and 1,737.500 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Production and supply figures in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise stated.

Basic Products

Benzol—While trade reports indicate a slight easing in the market's position, the amount of material for industrial use revealed no material increase. Reports indicated that production had been cut back as the call for aviation gasoline relaxed.

Coaltar—Not enough of this material is being made to permit the existance of excess stocks. Production has found a steady outlet for essential requirements with some moving for fuel where other oil is scarce.

Creosote Oil—Production in May from tar distillation amounted to 12,899,638 gallons, compared with 11,152,804 gallons in April. Stocks on May 31 were 11,495,808 gallons against 10,675,836 gallons at the end of April. The market developed an exceedingly tight position last week under an influx of A-A-1 buying orders said to be for navy use.

Cresylic Acid—Crude output in May registered 2,288,963 pounds against 2,379,958 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 816,806 pounds, compared with 812,032 pounds on April 30. Production of refined in May was 2,273,115 pounds, compared with 2,730,465 pounds in April. Stocks of refined at the close of May were 1,445,626 pounds against 1,323,607 pounds on April 30.

Naphthalene — Tar distillers produced 17,570,935 pounds of less than 79° C in May, compared with 17,359,596 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 7,023,895 pounds against 7,202,370 pounds on April 30. Production of refined 79° C and over was 6,212,199 pounds in May against 6,157,904 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 2,243,492 pounds, compared with 2,904,859 pounds at the close of the preceding month. The market held the same tight position recently noted.

Phenol—Looked somewhat better from a supply point of view with some interests inclined to look for increased production through the easement in benzol.

Toluol — Trade reports indicated some easement in the tight supply position, partly in sympathy with xylol and partly from some relaxation in military pressure.

Xylol—Supply position improved and possibilities considered favorable for early relaxation of allocation control. Production of petroleum and coaltar xylol appear to have finally leveled off demand.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Buying of all grades of coaltar bases obtainable was on an active basis, with the current placing of new business limited only by ability of suppliers to accept new orders and to furnish additional quantities of materials. Benzol was in good call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Hydrogenated Solvents

Supply position has started to improve under less pressure for government use. According to trade reports, one of the important specific government requirements has been covered. The easement may prove temporary, as other requests for government use may develop shortly.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Supply position has remained tight, with production restricted mostly to essential requirements of a specific nature. There seemed to be no immediate easement in sight.

Fumaric—Demand has outdistanced production, and the supply situation is critically short. Output is held down through the stringency in basic materials and the shortage of manpower.

Gamma—No betterment in the inventory position could be noted. The supply is short, with essential uses about the only one being covered at present.

Maleic—Production of the anhydrous grade considerably under the current demand for protective coatings and synthetic resins. The supply situation is reported critical, with only enough material to cover a fraction of requests.

Picramic — Inventory position remained tight, with essential requirements taking care of current production.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Tight at present, but expected to improve if more benzol is released. Current consuming demand has kept above the production level and has shown no indication of relapsing. Inquiry for use in the manufacture of rubber channels and intermediates was exceedingly active.

Metaparacresol—May registered the largest production of this material for any month so far this year. The total May output amounted to 1,036,179 pounds, compared with 815,613 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 545,246 pounds against 407,210 pounds on April 30.

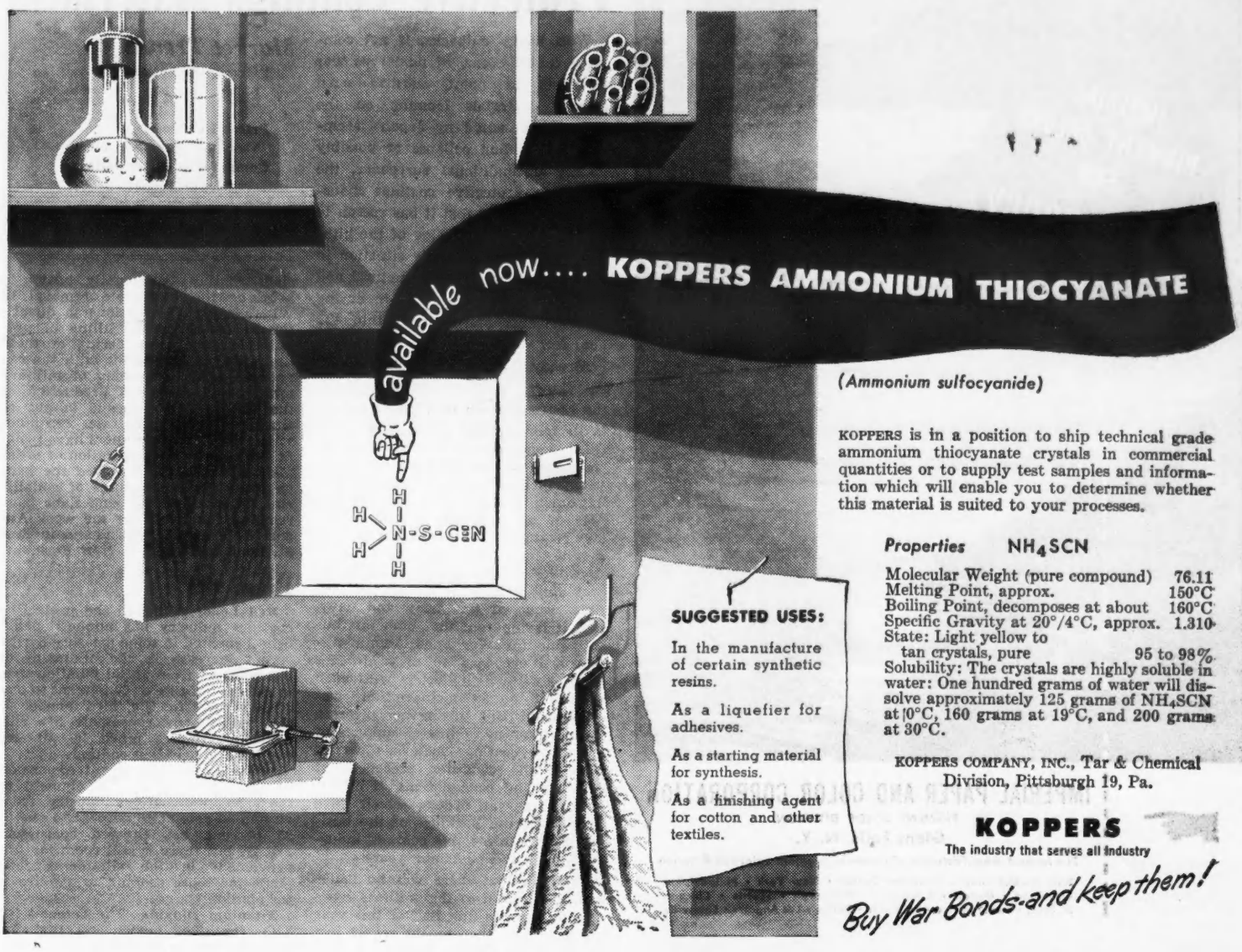
Orthometaparacresol — May production was reported at 808,082 pounds. Other May figures were not made

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended August 6 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,039,778
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	26,924,774
Benzol	gals.	3,392,959
Coaltar	gals.	12,586,785
Creosote oil	gals.	700,482
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,663,645
Phenol	lbs.	197,010
Toluol	gals.	678,592
Xylol	gals.	153,230

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.


available now.... KOPPERS AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE
(Ammonium sulfocyanide)
KOPPERS is in a position to ship technical grade ammonium thiocyanate crystals in commercial quantities or to supply test samples and information which will enable you to determine whether this material is suited to your processes.
Properties NH4SCN
Molecular Weight (pure compound) 76.11
Melting Point, approx. 150°C
Boiling Point, decomposes at about 160°C
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C, approx. 1.310
State: Light yellow to tan crystals, pure 95 to 98%
Solubility: The crystals are highly soluble in water: One hundred grams of water will dissolve approximately 125 grams of NH4SCN at 0°C, 160 grams at 19°C, and 200 grams at 30°C.
SUGGESTED USES:
In the manufacture of certain synthetic resins.
As a liquefier for adhesives.
As a starting material for synthesis.
As a finishing agent for cotton and other textiles.
KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., Tar & Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
KOPPERS
The industry that serves all industry
Buy War Bonds-and keep them!

available. Stocks on April 30 were 11,543 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—Production recorded a substantial increase in May. Output totaled 12,330,106 pounds against 11,582,105 pounds in the preceding month. Stocks on May 31 were 2,523,796 pounds, compared with 2,355,535 pounds at the end of April. The market's position seemed slightly improved so far as the supply was concerned. The trade was inclined to believe that possibilities for some easement in civilian uses were favorable.

Coaltar Colors

Dyestuff controls have been relaxed by WPB and this will allow consumers to increase their color quotas for civilian use. News item elsewhere in this issue.

Vat colors have continued to attract the most attention with the movement mostly channeled directly or indirectly for government requirements. Demand for civilian cotton use has remained restricted. From authoritative sources it was learned that the cotton textile shortage is becoming worse with no alleviation immediately in sight. The industry is said to be facing a vastly increased and constantly growing demand and at the same time has experienced a reduction in manufacturing facilities and manpower. Demand for dyestuffs from the leather trade seemed to be improving while the movement of certified colors followed routine lines.

Phila. Textile Institute Elects Rose Chairman

H. Wickliffe Rose, coordinator of research and planning of the American Viscose Corporation, Marcus Hook, Pa., has been elected chairman of the board of governors of the Philadelphia Textile Institute. He succeeds Earle Heard, of the West Paint Manufacturing Company, who remains on the board.

Allied Chemical to Get Naphthalene Facilities

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation through its Office of Defense Plants has authorized the execution of a contract, at the request of the War Production Board, with Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, to provide plant facilities at Birmingham, Ala., at a cost of approximately $200,000, for the production of naphthalene. Allied Chemical & Dye will operate these facilities, title remaining in Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

Board. It has instructed all disposal agencies that hereafter they will have to honor all purchase requests made by SWPC for the materials being put up for sale.

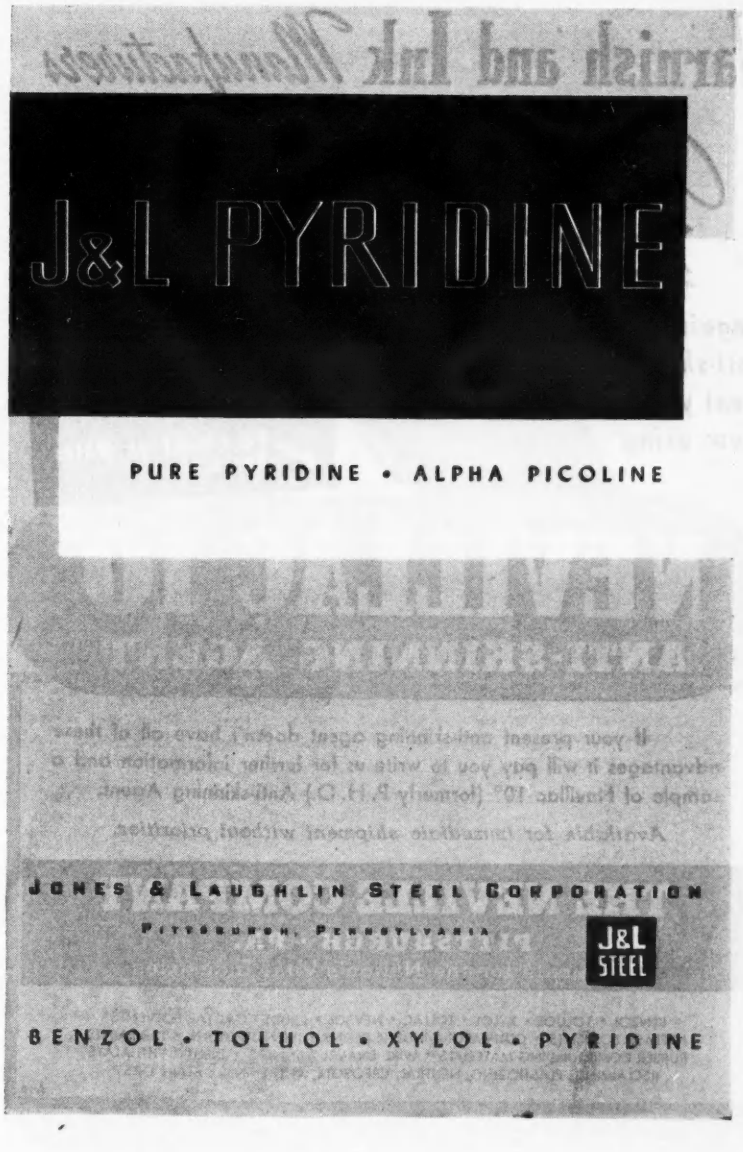
The law says that SWPC is to be allowed to exercise Federal priority to purchase for resale to small business, but some of the agencies interpreted this to mean that SWPC's priority wasn't to be recognized until the property had been cleared for public sale. The board has ruled, however, that SWPC's priority is to be recognized before the property is offered to the general public.

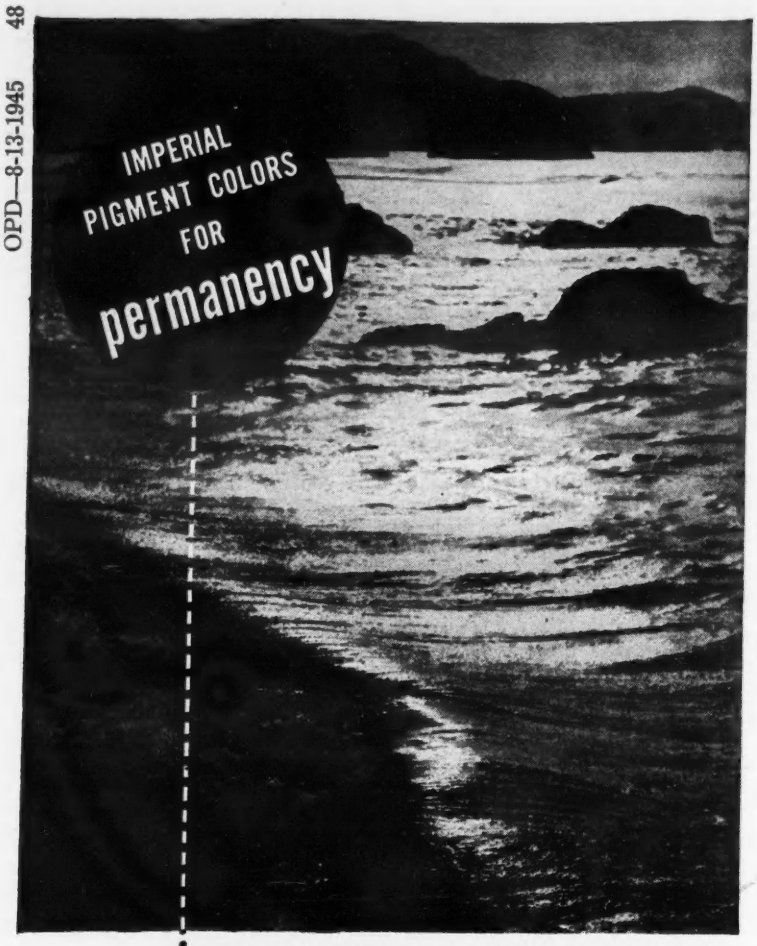
Although this gives SWPC an opportunity to stockpile the surpluses should it so desire, it is understood that it does not intend to exercise its priority for this purpose. It plans only to make "accommodation purchases" for small firms who might otherwise be unable to acquire surpluses for which there is a vital need in their operations

American-Marietta Buys Two Paint Companies

American-Marietta Company, Chicago, has purchased the Schorn Paint Manufacturing Company and the Solastic Products Company, of Seattle. This purchase will extend the company's manufacturing facilities to the Pacific coast.

Southern States Chemical Company, Atlanta, Ga., has purchased a tract of land on Marietta street for erection of a warehouse.





IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION
PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION
Glens Falls, N. Y.
The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America
Branch offices and warehouses: Boston • New York • Philadelphia
Cleveland • Detroit • Cincinnati • Pittsburgh • Seattle • Chicago
St. Louis • San Francisco • Baltimore • Dallas • Los Angeles • Louisville

Protective Coatings Materials

With heavy cutbacks, if not complete cancellations, of numerous war contracts in paint, varnish and lacquer materials looming on the horizon, presented by Japan's seemingly impending collapse or possibly nearby unconditional surrender, the American protective coatings industry now believes that it has reason to look for a further easing of the hitherto tight civilian supply situation in pigments, colors and both natural and synthetic resins as well as in drying oils, solvents and glues within the next few weeks.

Already the War Production Board has shown, in its lifting of some of the restrictions on lead pigments and in its more liberal allowances of the chief components of chrome colors and some of the synthetic resins, a strong inclination, if not eagerness, to let down the bars on non-military uses of all materials wherein military requirements have waned so that it is no longer necessary to maintain stockpiles or otherwise make sure of providing adequately for all the possible needs of the army and navy. And it is apparent that both this bureau and the War Food Administration are prepared to make further releases of such materials with each additional reduction in military requirements. But this rather pleasing prospect for more liberal supplies of protective coatings materials carries with it the condition precedent of cutbacks and cancellations of a vast amount of war orders, which have constituted the backlogs of the business for the protective coatings industry during the past four years.

Evidence that there was no material tapering off of this military business during the first half of this year has been furnished by the report just issued by the Census Bureau on sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers by 680 manufacturing establishments for June and for the first six months of 1945, set forth at the foot of these two columns. This report shows total sales for June, $58,527,340, only slightly smaller than those for May and those for the corresponding month of last year, and the aggregate sales for the first six months of this year, $341,623,833, far in excess of those for the corresponding half years in 1944 and 1943, both of which had been deemed banner years in the industry.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

No further broadening of allowances to the pigment makers has been made by WPB since the recent increase of 15 to 20 percent in the amount of pig lead allotted to the producers of white lead pigment, in view of the expansion of the white lead pigment quota to an annual rate of 25 percent for the third quarter of this year. But, because of a continuing increase in importations of metallic lead, which is fast offsetting the lag in domestic production, there is hope for some additional liberalization of the allowances to the protective coatings industry within the not far distant future if, as expected, military requirements taper off still further. Prices of pig lead have remained unchanged for the week August 3-10 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

While military requirements in zinc slabs continue sufficiently heavy to preclude the immediate removal of WPB's August restrictions to quantities required for the filling of preferred orders, some easing of these limitations is looked for with the expected additional waning of military takings and increased production of the slabs. The domestic output of zinc ores and concentrates continues satisfactory and consumers have benefited by the recent revocation of order M-11-b, which has removed the bans on many civilian enduses of metallic zinc. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week August 3-10 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dibutyl phthalate, ½c. per lb.
Gum rosin, all grades, 95c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Vermilion, quicksilver, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	**140.2**	**140.2**	**140.2**

Pigments

Red Lead—Although the protective coatings industry has unquestionably been benefited in some measure by the recent increase in the allotment of this pigment from an initial allowance at the annual rate of 60 percent to one of 80 percent for the third quarter of this year, many consumers are still suffering from a pinch in supplies available for civilian enduses.

White Lead—The recent expansion of the allowance of this pigment to the protective coatings industry, from an annual rate of 16 percent to one of 25 percent, has cheered consumers greatly but there is still room for improvement in the allotments thus made for those seeking to acquire it for civilian enduses.

Titanium Dioxide—The demand for TiO_2 continues heavy and that for titanium pigments still outstrips the supply, although production is increasing steadily, because of the thus far unabated heavy takings of the military establishment.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Still moving steadily into consumption with prices of both Canadian and domestic material being firmly maintained. Latest arrivals have included 11,400 bags.

Gypsum—Buying interest continues seasonally keen. Latest arrivals have embraced 2,823 tons.

Mica—Paint makers are still making fairly extensive purchases of the wet-ground grades of mica scrap, especially the pulverized kind, while taking only slightly smaller quantities of dry-ground grades. Latest arrivals of the so-called strategic mica have included 423 cases of block mica and 2,000 cases of splittings.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—A further easing of the hitherto existing tension in the supply situation for channel and furnace blacks has occurred within the past fortnight, as the takings of the synthetic rubber tire makers have continued to taper off slightly and production has been stepped up still further. Paint makers are still limited in their purchases to the uncompressed grades of channel blacks.

Ocher—Still moving steadily into consuming channels. Latest arrivals have aggregated 2,320 bags from Africa.

Vermilion—In belated recognition of

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: June

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers sold in June, 1944, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $58,527,340. Details of sales reported by these establishments, and comparative data for 1944 and 1943, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1945—June	$58,527,340	$26,122,919	$26,302,893	$20,587,008	$5,715,885	$6,101,528
6 mos.	341,623,833	156,854,971	170,120,075	114,245,309	35,874,766	34,648,787
1944—June	58,970,037	29,347,584	23,616,624	17,647,593	5,969,031	6,005,829
6 mos.	310,084,532	149,555,079	129,857,534	96,625,687	33,231,847	30,671,919
1943—June	55,481,676	27,532,269	22,749,986	17,240,737	5,509,249	5,199,421
6 mos.	280,472,015	135,211,606	118,330,905	87,758,922	30,571,983	26,929,504

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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A-16

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Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester

★

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer in cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics and for paper coating. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester

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the recent further recession in the cost of mercury, which had already been reflected in a marking down of prices for red and yellow mercury oxides to the extent of 13c. per pound, the leading manufacturer of quicksilver vermilion has reduced his prices by 25c. per pound, making his revised quotations $2.50 per pound in 500-pound lots, $2.52 in 100-pound lots and $2.65 in still smaller lots.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates—Although the drain upon current supplies of these driers continues to reach sizable proportions, and the market therefor is developing further strength, commensurate with that in tall oil, none of the army of consumers is yet being denied any reasonable quantities and there are no indications of any impending pinch.

Stearates—The market for these flattening agents is still boiling with activity, with most producers reporting that they have booked their capacity for two or more months ahead and with some of them declining to accept any new business except for old customers.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Further reflection of the increased cost of production in this material has been noted within the past week in the naming of prices for the new monthly period, August 10-September 9, by the manufacturer who has long since held the position of lowest-priced producer as well as by four other makers. The first-mentioned producer has marked up his prices for the new period by a half cent per pound, making his revised quotations 20.3 cents in tankcars, 21.3 cents in drums for carload lots and 21.8 cents in drums for less than carlots. Two of the other producers, who have also advanced their price schedules for the new period, have raised their figures three-tenths of a cent, each, to tankcar lot bases of 20.9 cents and 21.6 cents, respectively, while another of this group has marked up his prices four-tenths of a cent to 21.65 cents in tankcars and the fourth producer has increased his prices by nine-tenths of a cent to a basis of 22.5 cents in tankcars. Still another producer has lowered his price schedule by one-tenth cent to 20.7 cents in tankcars and three more have left their prices unchanged.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Although the increased cost of production has once more been reflected in the naming of prices for this material for the new monthly period, August 10-September 9 by two of the leading producers, who have felt impelled to mark up their prices to the extent of a quarter cent and a half cent per pound, respectively, to tankcar bases of 50 cents and 50.5 cents, respectively, the manufacturer who has been persistently the lowest-priced producer for several months past, has continued to quote his offerings for the new period at the unchanged level of 46 cents per pound in tankcars.

Naval Stores

Breaking the long-continued stalemate in the gum rosin market, the Office of Price Administration has issued the eagerly-anticipated but long withheld new ceiling prices schedule for gum rosin, setting forth the markups of 95 cents per unit of 100 pounds for all grades, which had been foretold two weeks ago, when it became known that the Office of Economic Stabilization had at length given its assent to the producers' earnestly-sought elevation of these price ceilings to these higher levels.

The higher ceilings, made official by the issuance of amendment 1 to GMPR 561, are effective August 13. But OPA has stated in connection therewith that the increases in prices have been granted only on a tentative basis and are subject to review after a period of 60 to 90 days in the light of production increases actually resulting. If no appreciable production increase occurs, the price markups may be revoked or revised.

Parenthetically, OPA has remarked that the higher price ceilings have been granted to maintain and increase the supply of this critically short material and upon the statement of the Department of Agriculture that the higher prices are necessary to secure essential production. That department, adds OPA, is also exercising its powers to encourage production while the War Production Board has placed rosin under drastic use and inventory restriction and has included it in the critical products list and the national production urgency list.

Pine Oil—The Department of Agriculture has announced the purchase of 10,000 gallons of pine oil at 57c. per gallon, August 6. This purchase was made under announcement Awd-547, under which bids had been asked by the department for the purchase by it of 24,000 gallons of this oil.

Rosin—Issuance of OPA's new ceiling prices on gum rosin has shown the establishment of the following higher levels for all grades from "X" or "Extra" to "B" or "Betsy"; each of them 95 cents per 100 pounds above the official levels hitherto prevailing:—B, $6; D, $6.07; E, $6.60; F, $6.70; G, $6.74; H and I, $6.76; K, $6.80; M, $6.82; N, $6.98; WG, $7.23; WW and X, $7.50.

Trading in gum rosin on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange was at a standstill last week, awaiting announcement of the effective date of the higher price ceilings. There were no sales on that exchange or elsewhere in the South.

The Department of Agriculture reports having bought for lend-lease 262,500 pounds of wood rosin, located in New Orleans, La.

Savannah, Aug. 10.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	79	146	96	47	88
Shipments	...	...	109	...	...
Stocks	4,875	5,021	5,017	5,064	5,152

Turpentine—On an insistent demand for gum turpentine, the primary markets of the South are manifesting increasing strength, with some producers still holding back their output in anticipation of a further advance in price. Already, some suppliers are asking a premium of 2½ cents per gallon over the official market price. In trading on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange, the price of gum turpentine has seemingly been pegged within the past week around 76½ cents, at which level it was holding firmly at the close of the preceding week.

Hence few, if any, producers are prone to avail themselves of the proffer of CCC's loans at the rate of 72 cents—which is 90 percent of the CCC parity, continued for August at 80 cents.

Savannah, Aug. 10.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	76½	3,150	...	...	7,800
Tuesday	76½	...	53	174	7,679
Wednesday	76½	3,300	42	285	7,436
Thursday	76½	...	55	113	7,378
Friday	76½	4,400	81	121	7,338

Synthetic Resins

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der which preferred orders, as defined in that order take precedence over any other orders. Production is limited by the scarcity of both gum and wood rosins and the quota restrictions on the rosin content, provided for in M-387, also serve to limit the quantity of this gum that may be bought and consumed.

Phenolic Resins—Because of the tightness in the phenol situation, pure phenolic resins continue under strict allocation control, with little or none alloted for civilian use, although modified phenolic resins are being allocated somewhat more liberally, with fair-sized quantities being permitted under paragraph (f) of M-300.

Varnish Gums

Copal—In the absence of recent arrivals of size from the Belgian Congo, local supplies of this natural resin are running rather low again. Most of the latest arrivals were already spoken for some time previously and have gone out to consumers as soon as they came in. However, the situation has lately been brightened by the action of the Combined Raw Materials Board in allocating 2,000 tons to the United States for the third quarter of this year and by the granting by WPB of all the importers' licenses for this current quarter. It could be brightened still further by the receipt here of additional cargoes of this gum but none are now expected until near the close of the month. In the renaming of price ceilings for the unsorted grades, OPA left those set forth in its April 21 schedule unchanged at 15⅜ cents per pound for No. 1, 13⅛ cents for No. 2, and 12¼ cents for No. 3 but advanced the level of FAD from 14⅞ cents to 15⅜ cents, and added a little called-for grade, designated as Momboyo No. 1, on which it established a price of 13½ cents in carload lots.

Shellac — Difficulties of procuring T.N. and other dark types of shellac and seedlac from India appear to be increasing. There has been only one additional cargo reaching here within the past week and this has not been a large one. Meanwhile, offers of the Bysaihki crop material from the country of origin continue very limited, with the offerings of the dark types especially meager, as the native gatherers and upcountry processors are prone to limit their proffers to the pale grades, on which they can make a larger profit. Bleaching operations, while aided by a better labor supply in some areas, where men have been released from military service, are still considerably below the average for this time of year. And the inadequate allotment of denatured alcohol is also holding down most cutting operations.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Although there have been no new arrivals of Argentine casein to swell the stock situation to still larger proportions within the past week, the present supply of casein from that source plus the moderate-sized domestic production is proving ample for meeting all current requirements of the paper coaters, paint makers and plastic manufacturers. Prices for both kinds of casein continue to be firmly maintained at previously attained levels. A report on operations in the domestic industry, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows that the output of dry casein in the United States for June dropped slightly below that of a year earlier

Gets Johns-Manville Post

J. P. Woodard has been appointed director of industrial relations for Johns - Manville Corporation, New York. Mr. Woodard, with the Johns-Manville firm for twenty-three years, succeeds John P. Syme, who recently assumed new responsibilities as assistant to the president.

Lacquer Sales for Second Quarter 1945

Sales of clear lacquers, pigmented lacquer, bases and dopes, and thinners by 158 manufacturers, as reported to the Bureau of Census for the second quarter of 1945, and a comparison with those for the corresponding quarter of 1944, were as follows:—

	1945	1944
Clear lacquers—		
Gallons	4,098,983	3,302,153
Value	$6,462,685	$5,148,027
Pigmented lacquers—		
Gallons	3,550,622	3,463,824
Value	$7,954,160	$7,786,672
Lacquer bases and dopes—		
Gallons	1,067,332	859,723
Value	$1,504,892	$1,105,190
Lacquer thinners—		
Gallons	6,365,531	5,239,978
Value	$6,073,318	$4,933,175
Totals—		
Gallons	15,082,468	12,865,678
Value	$21,995,055	$18,973,064

Secondary Zinc Recovery Decline 6% in 1944

Secondary zinc recovered in 1944 from purchased scrap and residues totaled 345,469 short tons. This total was 6 percent lower than in 1943 of 368,488 tons. The over-all decrease was caused by a 13 percent decline in secondary zinc recovered from brass scrap in brass and bronze. In contrast to the recovery from brass scrap, salvage of zinc from zinc-base scrap was 8,089 tons greater than the 124,433 tons recovered in 1943.

John T. Lewis Plans Plant Expansion

John T. Lewis & Brothers Company, subsidiary of the National Lead Company, has announced the award of contracts to the Turner Construction Company for structural changes in its Philadelphia plant at an estimated cost of $200,000. Products to be manufactured at the expanded plant are processed linseed oils in the following groups; boiled, acid refined, alkali refined, blown, heat bodied and polymerized.

Goodrich Names Brous Sales Head of Thermosetting Resins

Sam L. Brous has been named sales manager of a new division of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, for promotion of thermosetting resins, as distinguished from the company's "Geon" family of thermoplastic materials. Mr. Brous joined the chemical research staff of the parent company, B. F. Goodrich, in 1929.

Creole Petroleum Corporation, New York, has discovered oil on new concessions granted under Venezuela's 1943 petroleum law. The discovery was made in northeastern Anzoategui.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Since the agreement of May 9, 1945, between the United States and Argentina for the procurment of Argentine vegetable oilseeds, oil and linseed cake, the United States Commercial Company has purchased 180,000 tons of these commodities through July for use in the United States and liberated Europe, the Foreign Economic Administration announced August 8.

The following quantities of these products have been obtained under the agreement through July:—

Cottonseed oil, 1,400 tons; rapeseed oil, 2,600 tons; shelled peanuts, 14,000 tons; sunflowerseed oil 34,000 tons; flaxseed, 43,000 tons; linseed oil, 25,000 tons; linseed meal and cake, 60,000 tons.

If fuel oil deliveries, begun in May, continue at the present rate of about 40,000 tons per month, a minimum monthly procurement of 22,000 tons of flaxseed, 13,000 tons of linseed oil and 25,000 tons of linseed cake is expected in addition to other vegetable oils.

The Argentine Government guarantees to deliver a minimum of 133,000 tons of flaxseed, 88,000 tons of linseed oil and 179,000 tons of cake and meal, or a total of 400,000 tons of these products before December 31, 1945, provided 235,000 tons of fuel oil are made available by that time. In view of the critical need for vegetable oils every effort will be made to deliver the quantities of fuel oil called for by the agreement.

Reports from Buenos Aires stated that an agreement was recently signed by Argentina and Sweden whereby Argentina was to sell linseed and other vegetable oils and other agricultural materials to Sweden in exchange for manufactured goods and equipment.

Cottonseed Oil

Buying interest was centered in new crop oil, with refiners bidding at ceilings for crude oil. Trading was reported light in view of the reluctance of crushers to accept contracts for sizable commitments.

A cotton crop of 10,134,000 bales was forecast by the Crop Reporting Board as of August 1, 17 percent or 2,096,000 bales less than production in 1944, and 2,159,000 bales less than average production for the 10-year (1934-43) period. The indicated lint yield per acre of 269.7 pounds is 39 pounds above above average and has been exceeded in only three years, namely, 1944, 1942, and 1937. Allowing for average abandonment on the acreage in cultivation on July 1 this year is computed at 18,034,000 acres—10 percent below that harvested in 1944, and the smallest during any of the past sixty years. The crop generally is late and there are numerous complaints of poor stands.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	14.25 bid
October	....	....	14.10 bid
December	....	....	14.00 bid
March	....	....	13.90 bid
May	....	....	13.85-14.31
July	....	....	13.85-14.31

Total sale, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12¼c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, Aug. 9.—Cotton crop making good progress in this section, though somewhat late. Practically no trading in cottonseed products. Mills not interested in selling new-crop production.

Linseed Oil

Activity in this market during the week was mainly for deliveries against former contracts. The call for oil on priority orders was moderate, the total volume showing a slight decrease as compared with recent weeks. Market was firm at ceilings. Consuming inquiry for Fall and Winter requirements continued active.

Minneapolis, Aug. 8.—Linseed oil demand was limited and dull, crushers booking routine orders on the new crop but showing little interest in pressing for new sales.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	3,920,000	9,920,000
Since Sept. 1	216,030,000	327,950,000

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.—Linseed oil remained steady and firm. Deliveries were reported as good. Prices unchanged at 14.5c. per pound in tankcars, and at 14.9c., drums, carlots.

Flaxseed—Seed receipts were limited, curtailing oil production. Crop news more favorable.

Minneapolis, Aug. 8.—Outlook is for a much better than anticipated flaxseed crop in the southern areas of the belt, with yields of 15 bushels to the acre common and the trade highly optimistic about prospects. Almost 2,000 cars were purchased on a "to arrive" basis since July 1, this figure being less than half of that chalked up a year ago at this time.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts— 1945-44	1944-43	Shipments— 1944-43	
This week	78,000	376,500	6,000	46,500
Since Sept. 1	11,910,000	22,922,500	2,003,000	2,938,000

Flaxseed markets in Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 10.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 106,000 bushels to the Continent during the week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 4,331,000 bushels.

Hull, Aug. 10.—Bombay, £40, August; Calcutta, £34¼, August; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Arrivals of kernels totaled 11,088 bags during the week for delivery on prior orders.

Copra—An official of the FEA mission in Manila stated that the lack of transportation was holding up the flow of 800,000 tons of available copra. FEA planned to utilize undestroyed mills in the Philippines to produce coconut oil and soap for military and civilian consumption in the islands. One international soap manufacturer plans to complete a new plant by the end of the year. It was also reported that it may be possible to ship 200,000 tons of copra to the United States during the next year.

Oiticica—Imports were reported at 300 drums during the week. Recent heavy receipts were sold before arrival and supplies here were reported limited and closely held at current levels. Drums on the spot were firm at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, as to quantity. Tankcars for nearby and forward delivery were quoted from 23½c. to 24c., New York basis, subject to arrival. The Brazilian market continued strong with scattered offerings for future shipment.

Olive—Buying interest for new crop Spanish olive oil continues keen. It was reported that tentative contracts have been booked for January-February shipment at ceiling prices, subject to obtaining export licenses from the Spanish government. Much depends on the political situation in Spain and Spanish home consumption during the next six months, whether exports will be permitted from that country because of the scarcity of oils and fats.

Peanut—Inquiry for new crop oil was urgent, but light sales were reported at ceilings. Offerings were scarce.

Soybean—Commodity Credit Corporation reported the purchase of 78,400 pounds of soybean salad oil at 15.84c. per pound, in 5-gallon tins, f.o.b. Chattanooga, July 27.

Tung—Steady demand was noted on priority orders. Volume of sales was moderate and market was firm at ceilings.

Atlanta, Aug. 8.—Buying interest by refineries is more than active for new crop cottonseed and peanut oils and some sales are being made, but generally, processors are inclined to await further developments before making heavy commitments.

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.—The assortment of vegetable oils presently being offered here is very limited, and the market of late has been of a routine nature. Sellers are taking occasional orders for what they are capable of delivering. The following quotations are per pound in tankcars, f.o.b.:—Castor, prime cold pressed,

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	192.7

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

13.6c.; chinawood, 38½c.; coconut, crude, 8c.; cottonseed, bleachable, 14.51c.; mustardseed, 14c.; peanut, crude, 13.9c.; sesame seed, crude, 15c., and soybean, crude, 12.50c., and refined, bleached and deodorized, 13.815c.

Fats and Greases

Greases—In the absence of offerings, trading was inactive, but the market was firm at ceilings. Production was sold up and promptly absorbed against contracts.

Lard.—Purchases for government account continued heavy, and limited supplies were available for civilian use. Prime steam lard was firm at the ceiling, while offerings were noted during the week in Chicago at 13.75c. asked for May and 13.70c. asked for July next year.

Tallow—While demand continued urgent, there was no improvement in trading because of the lack of supplies. Light sales were made at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Fishing was reported curtailed by rain on the Atlantic coast during the week, affecting the production of oil. Inquiry continued active with refiners bidding at the ceiling. Producers were not disposed to accept additional business at present.

Baltimore, Aug. 8.—With the exception of the first or second week of the menhaden fishing season, the catch has not been good. Heavy rains have held hauls of fish down to low figures, with the production of oil limited. Under these conditions, producers have held back on booking any further orders. Crude oil was firm at 8.9c. per pound, tankcars.

Sardine Oil—Reports from the Pacific coast stated that fishing was fair to good during the week, the first of the season. Refiners were in the market and bidding at the ceiling. Producers were not offering.

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.—Sardine fishing opened in northern California August 1, and the catch was reported fairly good. Supplies for the season have been sold ahead, and the market is expected to remain tight.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Low supplies continued to affect business. Consumers were in the market for supplies, but with production sold up, makers were restricting offerings to small lots to regular customers.

Stearic Acid—Consumers have been showing more interest in foreign material, and recently placed orders for sizable quantities for shipment from the Argentine at prices well above domestic ceilings. Increased offerings for shipment have eased the foreign market and sales were reported for double pressed at 25½c. per pound, bags, duty paid, and for triple at 28½c., same basis, denoting a decline of 3c. per pound from previous business.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Call for fatty acids was moderate. Supplies continued scarce. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, Chicago, 11c. per pound, tankcar; 11¾c., drums, carlots; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; 18½c. to 19c., drums, carlots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, delivered, 11¾c. per pound, tankcar; 12½c., drums, carlots; soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3½c. to 3¾c.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Feed and fertilizer manufacturers are anxious to cover requirements, but sales to this group were expected to be light until processors are able to determine how much will be required by their local trade and cotton ginners. Some south Alabama mills are expected to begin crushing new crop seed next week.

Linseed Meal—Inquiry for new crop meal active. Crushers not offering.

Minneapolis, Aug. 8.—Sales were at a minimum, crushers having little or nothing to offer on the old crop and showing little interest in making forward sales on the new.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week.....	3,540,000	9,000,000
Since Sept. 1.....	169,390,000	341,200,000

Peanut Meal—Only scattered bookings of new crop peanut meal reported, although feed manufacturers are

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willing to book deferred shipments at full ceiling prices.

Waxes

Beeswax—This market was dull, though consuming inquiry was urgent. Offerings for shipment from primary centers continued light, restricting business.

Candelilla—Offerings from Mexico were scarce and held at ceilings. Refiners were showing an active inquiry, while importers were practically out of the market.

Carnauba—Imports totaled 1,170 bags during the week, the bulk of which was delivered to consumers against orders placed several months ago. New offerings from Brazil continued scarce as foreign buyers were reported purchasing wax there at price well above our import ceilings.

Ouricury—Trading was dull in the absence of offerings from Brazil. Inquiry continued keen.

Watson Discusses Leather

Merrill A. Watson, executive vice-president of the Tanners' Council of America, New York, delivered an express, "Your America," on the Mutual Network August 5, in which he discussed the utilization of leather in the war effort.

Flax Growing Contest Set

To encourage the production of better flax, the California Central Fibre Corporation, El Centro, Calif. Imperial Grain Growers, Inc., Brawley, Calif., and Southwest Flaxseed Association, Imperial, Calif., are offering prizes totalling $1,000 in war bonds for the five best flax fields in Imperial county in 1946.

N.Y. Oil Trades Outing Set for August 28

Fall golf outing of the Oil Trades Association of New York will be held at the Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y., August 28. The member with low gross will have his name inscribed on the Bert Squier Trophy as 1945 champion and shall have first choice of prizes. Tickets can be purchased from John F. Renick, treasurer, 114 Liberty Street, New York City.

Soap Deliveries Off

In the first six months of 1945 ending June 30, sixty-eight manufacturers delivered 1,561,547,000 pounds of soaps other than liquid, and 2,214,000 gallons of liquid soaps, according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerin Producers. The manufacturers who reported these figures produce about nine-tenths of the soap made in the United States.

Second quarter soap deliveries ending June 30 were slightly less than in the first quarter ending March 31, the decline for soaps other than liquid being 6.7 percent and for liquid soaps 5 percent.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Producers of corn derivatives continued to curtail operations because of their inability to obtain adequate quantities of corn with the result that the supply situation in dextrins and starches became more critical during the week. Processors were compelled to shut down some plants and to operate others on part time basis. It was estimated that the industry was operating 60 percent of capacity. Prospects for improvement in the tight supply conditions in tapioca flour appeared brighter in view of the increased receipts due shortly from producing centers. It was reported that several hundred tons were afloat from San Domingo and Brazil. The government has taken steps to improve the clogged freight situation at Brazilian ports and has allocated several steamers to Brazil from other points in South America, according to reports emanating from Washington. Producers of potato starch were showing more optimism regarding this season's operations in view of the prospective large potato crop. It is hoped that the diversion of low grade potatoes this season to foodstuffs will be far below the quantities used last year for that purpose.

Arrivals of sizable quantities of quebracho extract of late have increased tanners' inventories and relieved the supply situation, which was critical two months ago. Interest in nearby and future requirements was fairly active and the market was firm at ceilings. Wattle extract and mangrove bark continued in demand for shipment, though limited offerings restricted trading. Other tanstuffs attracted little attention during the week inventories were quite heavy.

Dyestuff controls have been relaxed and this action will allow dyestuff consumers to increase their color quotas for civilian use, it was announced by the War Production Board, August 9. For details see news story.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
296.3	296.3	293.8	266.2

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride—Trading was restricted to immediate needs. Supplies while not heavy appear adequate to meet current demand. Prices were well maintained.

Bichromates — Withdrawals against contracts were in steady demand, both for military and civilian requirements under government allocation. Market was firm at ceilings.

Sulphonated Oils — Consuming inquiry was fairly active, while deliveries against recent orders continued in excellent request. Prices were strong for all grades and reflected the firmness of basic oils and fats.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood — Withdrawals against existing contracts were moving in good volume. New business was fair. Prices were unchanged and firm. Supplies were adequate to cover demand. Soluble dried also was in good request.

Albumen Egg — Conditions in this market continued strong in the absence of supplies and an urgent demand. Sales were restricted to small lots and to regular buyers. Prices were firm at higher ceilings which became effective August 1. The War Shipping Administration has been unable to obtain dried egg requirements although it was permitted to pay the same prices as the Army, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Dextrin Corn—Scarcity of material continued to hamper new business and deliveries against former orders. There was no improvement in the production. Some plants were shut down and others operated part time owing to the shortage of corn. Market was firm at ceilings.

Egg Yolk—With supplies at low ebb and an excellent consuming demand the market continued strong, although trading was slow. Supplies were practically nil, and holders confined sales to small quantities to regular customers. Prices were well maintained at recently advanced ceilings.

Starch Corn — Urgent demand for delivery against former contracts was unsatisfied owing to the curtailed production, because of the shortage of corn. Processors were operating at reduced schedules and some plants were shut down. The visible supply of corn declined 1,353,000 bushels for the week ended August 4 to 6,771,000 bushels as compared with 8,124,000 bushels the week previous and 11,660,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Reports from the West stated that supplies of corn were liberal on the farms, but farmers were reluctant to dispose of holdings until small grains and hay are harvested.

Starch Potato—The approach of this season's production of potato starch is viewed with more optimism by the trade. Prospects for a big crop of potatoes are bright and it is hoped that few, if any, low grade potatoes will be diverted for food purposes as it was necessary last season. Production of starch will start in October.

Tapioca Flour—Arrivals totaled 9,300 bags during the week, and were consigned against prior contracts. Reports from Washington stated that the Maritime Commission has taken steps to alleviate the tight shipping situation in Brazil and have transferred several steamers to Brazilian ports from other South American countries. Imports of tapioca flour from the Dominican Republic for the first half of 1945 totaled 5,000 tons, WPB stated. However, in view of adverse weather conditions, imports from that country for the last six months of this year will be approximately 400 tons, which were due to arrive here shortly.

WPB announced that, since this small tonnage does not warrant allocation on a pro-rata basis, it has been decided to grant one import license to the sole producer in the Dominican Republic, who will distribute the small tonnage involved among the qualified domestic converters.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Call for prompt requirements was moderate. Supplies were not liberal, but adequate to meet consumers' needs. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Divi-Divi—Consumers showed little interest in this material during the week. Prices, however, were reported steady, in sympathy with the strength at primary centers. European buyers were said to be taking good-sized quantities for shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Inquiry was quite active for good quality bark for nearby and forward shipment. Recent arrivals of wet material proved unsatisfactory. Shipments were well held at former levels.

Myrobalans—This market was dull and featureless. Tanners were practically out of the market, having liberal inventories, and no improvement in demand is expected until supplies are materially reduced. Quotations at producing centers were steady.

Hematine Extract — Demand fairly active for moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Withdrawals against contracts in steady call. Prices steady at ceilings.

Quebracho — Tanners' inventories were replenished by the arrival of some 52,000 bags during the week. Buying interest for future delivery was fairly active. Prices were firm and unchanged at prevailing ceilings. An agreement was recently signed by Argentina and Sweden for the sale of quebracho extract and other raw materials from Argentina in exchange for manufactured goods from Sweden.

Wattle Bark — Limited offerings of extract for shipment restricted trading. Demand for this material continued urgent, with buyers bidding at ceiling. Interest in the bark was quiet. Quotations for shipment were unchanged and steady. Arrivals of extract were reported totaling 14,019 bags from East and South Africa during the week, and were consigned against contracts made last Spring.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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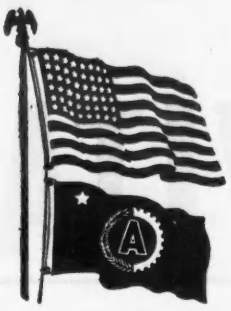

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price changes in the market for drugs and fine chemicals were mainly downward last week. Socotrine aloe, hyoscine hydrobromide, menthol, and quicksilver reached lower price levels. Advances came in Curacao aloe and dibutyl phthalate. The change in menthol extended the decline that started weeks ago, and the situation in quicksilver continued to reveal the bearish influence fhat foreign metal began to exert in this market some time back.

During the period, the chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission issued production and stock data on a number of fine chemicals. The figures failed to reveal a general trend either up or down. May production of acetanilidem diethyl ether, phenobarbital and sodium salts, and sulpha drugs was more than in April. Production of acid acetyl salicylic, butyl acetate, and theyl acetate was lower. The May 31 position of stocks as compared with that on April 30 showed the holdings of acetanilide, butyl acetate, ethyl acetate, riboflavin, and sulpha drugs to be larger, while those of acid acetylsalicylic, diethyl ether, and phenobarbital and sodium salts were smaller.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reported on exports of acetone, acetylsalicylic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, butyl acetate and alcohol, ethyleneglycol, formaldehyde, glycerin, hexamethylenetetramine, methanol, and methylethyl ketone. The figures appear in the respective market reports that follow and afford a look behind the scenes into the staggering quantities of these materials sent to foreign countries over the period 1942-1944, and in the January-April period, 1945.

The very sharp decline in hyoscine appeared to be related to the recommended end of government stockpiling and the liquidation of present holdings of government. In menthol, the downward movement indicated that Brazil looks forward to a return of Japanese competition in that material.

One hundred thirty-nine wholesale druggists reporting to the Bureau of Census aggregate sales of $25,169,000 in June, which was 11 percent less than the May aggregate, and a 4 percent decrease from June, 1944. June inventories decreased 2 percent from May, and were 2 percent smaller than June, 1944.

Acetanilide—According to the U. S. Tariff Commission, chemical division, May production totaled 719,711 pounds, which compares with 627,308 pounds produced in April. Stocks on May 31 were 302,917 pounds, comparing with April 30 stocks at 235,822 pounds.

Acetone—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports exports in January—April, 1945, to have been 8,262,000 pounds. The total of exports in 1944 were 38,470,000 pounds; 1943, 34,935,000 pounds; 1942, 69,575,000 pounds.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—The chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission reports May production at 924,877 pounds, against April output of 948,074 pounds. Stocks on May 31 were 972,846 pounds, comparing with April 30 stocks at 995,869 pounds. January-May exports totaled 647,000 pounds. The total exported in 1944 was 1,791,000 pounds.

Acid, Citric—Exports during the period January-May, 1945, totaled 506,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In 1944, a total of 2,068,000 pounds was exported, while in 1943, it was 3,076,000 pounds.

Acid, Tartaric—There is increasing development of Spanish intention to increase exports of its tartaric acid and, possibly, of other tartar derivatives. The growth of new representation in this country is rather striking. During the week, 250 bags of argols arrived from Buenos Aires. Also, 1,934 bags of calcium citrate from the same source.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce issued a report stating that up to April 7, 1945, export licenses had been issued for shipment from France to the United States of 3,100,000 kilos of argols. Production of argols in Algeria, prior to the present war, was 5,000 to 6,000 tons annually but production has dropped to about 3,000 tons. Exports of tartaric acid in the January-April period in 1945 totaled 243,000 pounds. In 1944, a total of 445,000 pounds was exported; 1943, 691,000 pounds.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Aloe, Curacao, 5c. per lb.
Dibutyl phthalate, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Aloe, Socotrine, 9c. per lb.
Hyoscine hydrobromide, $11 per ounce.
Menthol, $1 per lb.
Quicksilver, spot, $10 per flask.
Pacific coast, $12 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
211.2	214.6	217.4	239.5

Aloe—Curacao gum continued to advance, reaching the level of 45c. to 50c. per pound. Socotrine was much lower at 36c. to 37c. per pound for normally packed material; gourds, 80c.; both were in excellent supply. Cape gum was not offered.

Borax—There is some tightness in the supply of powdered material. It's merely a question of plant output versus demand that has brought some delay in deliveries; some say a two to three weeks delay. In granular material the supply is adequate and deliveries are fully prompt.

Butyl Acetate.—The chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission reports May production at 6,131,244 pounds, against 6,479,005 pounds in April. Stocks on hand May 31 totaled 3,034,852 pounds, comparing with April 30 stocks at 2,315,653 pounds. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports exports in January-April, 1945, to have been 3,575,000 pounds. The total export in 1944 was 13,311,000 pounds.

Butyl Alcohol—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports exports in January-April, 1945, to have been 3,692,000 pounds. The total exported in 1944 was 15,848,000 pounds.

Castor Oil—Importations of Brazilian beans last week amounted to 5,196,450 pounds, bringing the total of importations since January 1 to 163,970,490 pounds. The total compares with 163,970,490 pounds imported during the corresponding period in 1944. Trading in beans for import appears still to be at a standstill, with sellers taking a somewhat speculative approach to the market and with buyers here holding off. Nominally, the market in Brazil is called $82 to $83 per long ton, but that price has not been confirmed lately by actual transactions. Meanwhile, the arrival of beans has picked up sharply, and cabled advices concerning goods to move to this port indicated that very substantial quantities are being loaded at the source.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, drums, carlots, 13½c.; drums, less than carlots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Codeine—Reported advances made July 16 by the British producers have varied as to extent and actual price levels reached. It is now possible to give the British makers' minimum prices which are scheduled to cover deliveries of 56 pounds to 112 pounds; —Alkaloid, 37s. per pound; alkaloid, anhydrous, 40s.; benzoate, 25s. 9d.; citrate, 23s. 6d.; hydrobromide, 38s.; caffeine-sodium benzoate, 23s. 6d.; caffeine-sodium iodide, 28s. 9d.; caffeine-sodium salicylate, 24s. 3d.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Minimum price prevailing for the price-period now ended was advanced ½c. to 21.3c. per pound in tanks, which will rule from August 10 to September 9. The range, according to producer, was to 22.59c.

Diethyl Ether—The chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission reports production of 9,199,426 pounds in May, which compares with 8,296,693 pounds in April. Stocks on May 31 totaled 2,781,748 pounds, against 2,843,322 pounds on April 30.

Ethyl Acetate—May production is reported at 9,929,117 pounds by the chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission. The total compares with

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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9,793,282 pounds produced in April. Stocks on May 31 were 6,027,033 pounds, comparing with April 30 stocks at 4,785,282 pounds.

Ethyleneglycol—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports exports in January-April, 1945, to have been 7,981,000 pounds. Total exports in 1944 were 40,156,000 pounds; 1943, 71,426,000 pounds; 1942, 65,020,000 pounds.

Fishliver Oils — The Commodity Credit Corporation on July 27 bought 632,000 million units of vitamin A oil at prices ranging from 24.6c. to 29c. per million units, the price differing according. The supply continued limited and demand holds high.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Because of few offerings, the fishliver oil market remained quiet this week. Imports from Mexico were off.

Formaldehyde—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports exports in January-April, 1945, to have been 3,218,000 pounds. The total export in 1944 was 9,231,000 pounds.

Glycerin—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has supplied data covering production, consumption and stocks of glycerin covering the period January through April, 1945. Such data are:—

Glycerin Data

	Pounds		
Crude—	Production	Consumption	Stocks
Jan.	16,732,000	16,566,000	11,201,000
Feb.	15,828,000	16,540,000	10,441,000
March	16,650,000	17,378,000	10,676,000
April	15,280,000	16,595,000	9,672,000
H.G., Yellow Dist.			
Jan.	7,774,000	6,497,000	38,005,000
Feb.	8,719,000	7,214,000	36,053,000
March ...	9,694,000	7,373,000	34,336,000
April	8,789,000	7,479,000	31,894,000
Chemically Pure—			
Jan.	8,008,000	7,712,000	36,089,000
Feb.	7,077,000	7,048,000	34,179,000
March ...	8,249,000	7,470,000	32,725,000
April	6,576,000	6,884,000	30,132,000

The Bureau reports exports in January-April, 1945, to have been 3,895,000 pounds. The total exported in 1944 was 9,112,000 pounds; 1943, 24,575,000 pounds; 1942, 32,63d pounds.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Glycerin prices are:—Chemically pure, tankcar, 17c. per pound; returnable drums, carlots, 17¼c.; drums, less than carlots, 17¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 16¾c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17c.; drums, less than carlots, 17½c.

Hexamethylenetetramine — The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports January-April, 1945, exports to have been 886,000 pounds. The total exported in 1944 was 10,870,000 pounds; 1943, 18,474,000 pounds.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide—The spot price became $39 to $45 per ounce and a deal of competition has developed. The fact that the Drug and Cosmetic Bureau of the War Production Board has recommended that stockpiling be ended and that the present stockpile be liquidated may have been an influence that set prices moving in buyers' favor. Local factors deny the Washington intimation of plentiful supplies, though they admit the much more competitive market on spot at the present time.

Menthol—The decline continued at late last week quotations stood at $6 to $6.25 per pound without buyers being much stimulated in the direction of placing large orders. The tendency is to allow the decline to run its course before entering substantial commitments for either spot or shipment goods.

Methanol—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports exports in January-April to have been 846,000 gallons. The total exported in 1944 was 2,218,000 gallons; 1943, 1,628,000 gallons; 1942, 3,764,000 gallons.

Methylethyl Ketone—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports exports in January-April, 1945, to have been 172,000 pounds. Total exports in 1944 were 1,881,000 pounds; 1943, 2,148,000 pounds; 1942, 3,387,000 pounds.

Phenobarbital and Sodium Salts—The chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission reports May production at 35,572 pounds, comparing with April at 16,652 pounds. Stocks on May 31 totaled 30,362 pounds, against April 30 stocks of 33,593 pounds.

Quicksilver—Prices continued to decline and the market appeared steadily to be weakening. Quotations were $130 to $135 per flask and buyers were disposed to avoid giving support to the sagging market, remaining aloof except where real necessity forced buying operations — possibly with a view to averaging costs downward.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Quicksilver prices here took a further drop this week. Metal was moving between $130 and $135 per flask, this city. No spot metal was available in this area. Production at the mines dropped off because of continued labor shortages.

Riboflavin — Stocks on May 31 totaled 25,298 pounds, comparing with 25,836 pounds in stock on April 30, according to the chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission which body provided no production data in its most recent report.

Sulpha Drugs — The production of all sulpha drugs in May was 595,903 pounds, against April output at 553,497 pounds. Stocks on May 31 were 649,254 pounds, comparing with the April 30 stock of 544,486 pounds.

California Chemical Formed

California Chemical Corporation has been formed in San Bernadino, Calif., with a capital of $100,000. Directors are:—Leonard A. Katz and Ferdinand O. Daiker, both of Los Angeles; and Clarence S. Staley, of San Bernadino. The new corporation is represented by Dennet Withington, Box 658, San Bernadino, Calif.

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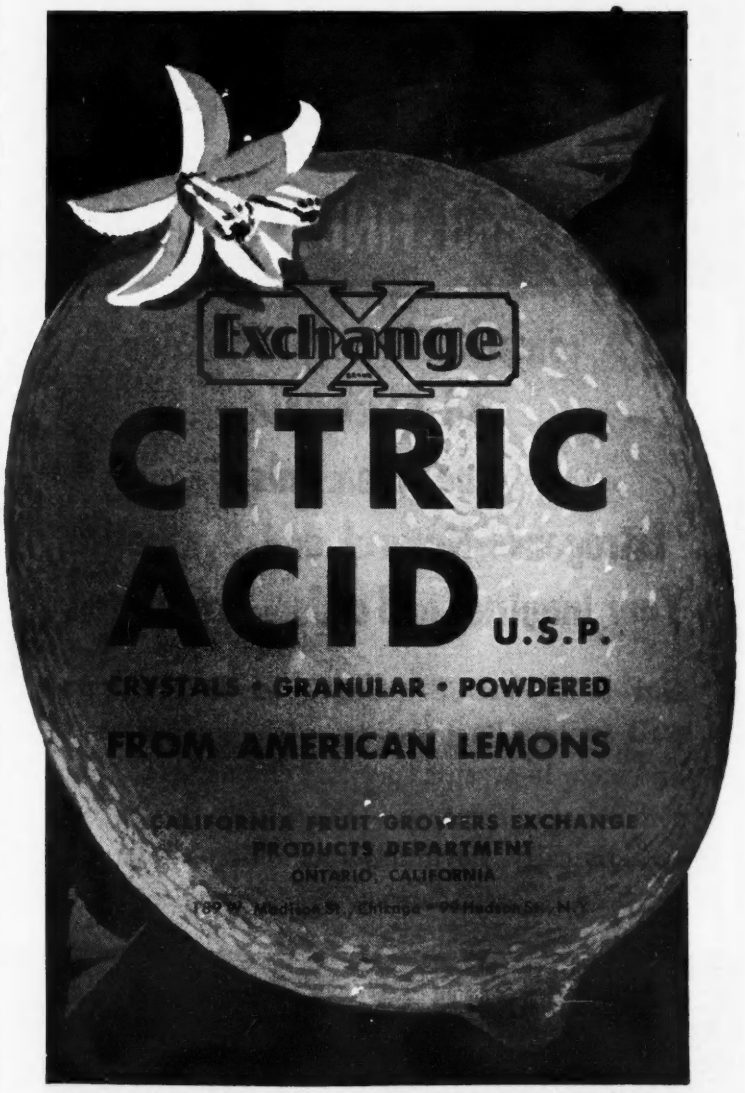

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Bristol-Myers Secretary

George S. McMillan has been elected secretary of Bristol-Myers Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York. He has been director of public relations of the company.

Southern A.C. to Build Zinc Sulphate Plant

Atlanta, Aug. 8, 1945

Immediate erection of a $125,000 plant for the production of zinc sulphate is planned by the Southern Agricultural Chemical Corporation at East Point where the company has about $1,500,000 invested in plants. The new structure will be about 100 feet by 110 feet, two stories in height. It is expected to be ready for operation at the beginning of next Summer, according to Dr. J. K. Plummer, general manager for the company here.

Zinc sulphate is a relatively new but growingly important material in plantfood formulation. The Southern Agricultural Chemical Corporation pays particular attention to the introduction in fertilizer mixtures of the rarer plantfood elements, boron, copper, iron, manganese, and zinc. It is a large producer of copper sulphate and also has at East Point substantial production of manganese sulphate and ferric sulphate.

Southern Agricultural Chemical Corporation is an affiliate of the Tennessee Corporation. It has its Southern division offices in the Grant building, here. Dr. Plummer says that its hope is to build a big, new chemical industry in this region, through developments of nearby raw materials.

Haulage Order T-1

—Continued from page 3

the matter of regulating and limiting the use of tankcars. Designed to eliminate cross-hauling or at least reduce this wasteage of transportation facilities to a minimum, the order has been in effect since March 1, 1943.

Products covered by the order are bulk shipments of molasses, liquid caustic soda, apple cider, including apple juice and vinegar stock. Tankcar deliveries of molasses were limited to a distance of 200 miles from the point of origin, while tankcar deliveries of apple cider, apple juice and vinegar stock could be made only on authorization from the board.

In the case of liquid caustic soda the order provided a unique control system. The entire country was divided off into eight zones with tankcar shipments to or in these areas limited to suppliers located within five specified areas of production. Officials could not estimate how much transportation had been saved but said that it must have amounted to millions of ton miles.

Revocation of the order is made possible, they said, by the very great improvement that has taken place in recent months in the tankcar situation. The release by the military of a number of tankcars to the chemical industry, plus the addition of much new rolling stock in the past year has completely cleared up the liquid transportation system that appeared so dismal to the industry a year ago.

There is, however, a continued severe shortage of box cars and hopper cars for the dry cargo traffic of the industry that shows no signs of easing up until the war with Japan is over. Even then, they said, the tight situation may run for several months longer while military supplies and other commodities either located on the West Coast or destined for West Coast points are shifted around to other areas for storage.

They said that in the case of box cars and hopper cars it will be "nip and tuck" for the chemical industry until peace is restored, and until that time the industry should continue all its efforts at conservation of these transportation facilities.

Benzol Products Funds Fellowship at Rutgers

Establishment of a research fellowship at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., by the Benzol Products Company, Newark, and appointment of Robert B. Trelease of Newark, as the fellow, has been announced.

The fellowship, of a year's duration, has been set up for study of organic syntheses based on benzyl chloride and other benzyl compounds. The research will be under supervision of Dr. Adolph Zimmerli, Rutgers lecturer in industrial chemistry.

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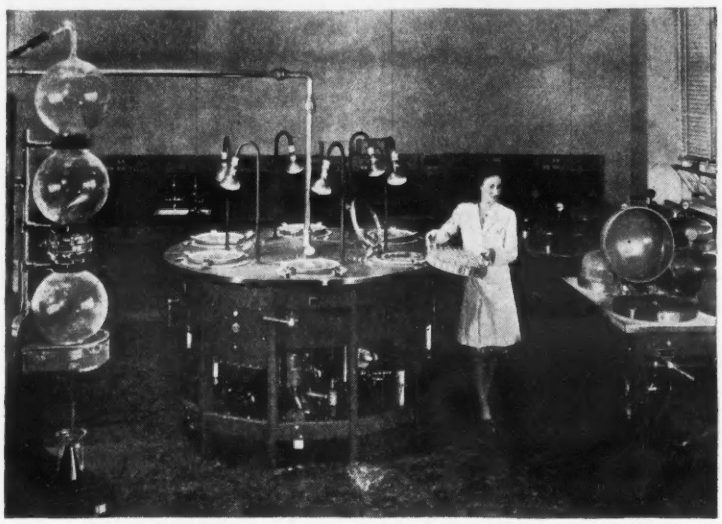

This all-electronic system for drying penicillin, developed by the Radio Corporation of America, is said to speed production and reduce costs of penicillin, to require one-third of the initial investment and occupy one-fourth of the floor space of conventional equipment. Arrangements have been completed by RCA for the manufacture and sale of the equipment by the F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia.

A.Ph.A. Council Defers Joint Professional Meetings

In view of the revised regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation governing travel, the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association has postponed indefinitely its meeting scheduled to be held in Chicago in September. Prior to this action the officials of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy with the A.Ph.A council that it would be unwise to attempt to hold the joint meeting of the three executive bodies.

Accordingly, the council will continue to conduct the business of the American Pharmaceutical Association by correspondence as is provided for in its by-laws until such time as the war situation has cleared up sufficiently to restore fairly normal travel conditions.

Chemically Treated Gauze Surplus Sale Price Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A maximum price of eight cents per square yard for chemically treated gauze purchased from the Department of Commerce's Office of Surplus Property or any other government agency has been established by the Office of Price Administration. This maximum price applies to sale by all resellers, in any quantity and to any class of purchaser.

Zinc and Health Discussed

The relation of Zinc to health is comprehensively covered in a booklet on the Biological, Hygienic, and Medical Properties of Zinc and Zinc Compounds published by the United States Public Health Service. The booklet is the work of Dr. D. Mack Hegsted, Dr. John W. McKibben, and Dr. Cecil K. Drinker, of the Harvard School of Public Health. Its contents comprise the role of zinc in biology, the zinc content of foods and tissues, the effects of zinc on animals other than man, and on plants and microorganisms, contaminations of foods and water supplies by zinc, and the toxicity of zinc to man. The American Zinc Institute, 60 East Forty-second street, New York 17, regards this booklet as authoritatively informative. Copies may be got free from department A of the institute.

Surgeon General Liaison Officer with A.Ph.A. Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Captain Alan B. Huellmantel, MAC' Military Personnel Division of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army has been appoined liaison officer with the War Activities Committee of the American Pharmaceutal Association.

Capt. Huellmantel will make reports to the Surgeon General's office concerning activities of the committee and furnish the committee such information and data as may be cleared through the Office of Technical Information, SGO, from time to time.

Casein Output Off

Casein production in 1944 totaled 14,833,000 pounds. This was 19 percent smaller than the 1943 output, 67 percent smaller than the 1938-42 average, and the smallest production for any year since 1927, according to the Department of Agriculture. Casein was in extremely strong demand throughout 1944, and it was necessary to supplement the short domestic supplies with large imports from Argentina. Domestic production of casein during the war years has been restricted by the demand for milk solids not fat for edible purposes. Prior to the war, the United States produced all of the casein which it needed, but it is now producing less than one-fourth of its requirement, with the balance coming largely from Argentina.

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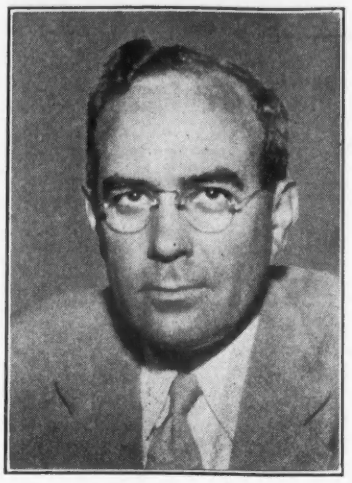

Samuel H. Sabin has been made president of the Pacific Molasses Company, Ltd., San Francisco, Calif. He was formerly executive vice-president of the Defense Supplies Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Alcohol Drawback

—Continued from page 5

must be submitted in accordance with the amended regulation.

On an after April 1, 1946, formulas for nonbeverage products must be submitted to the deputy commissioner before or at the time of manufacture of the products. Upon receipt by the deputy commissioner, the formulas will be examined and if found to be medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors, or flavoring extracts which are unfit for beverage purposes, they will be approved. If the formulas do not meet the requirements of the law for drawback products, they will be disapproved. No drawback will be allowed on distilled spirits used in a disapproved product, unless such product is later used in the manufacture of an approved nonbeverage product.

Of the formulas filed, one copy is to be retained by the deputy commissioner, one copy is to be returned to the manufacturer, and one copy will be sent to the district supervisor for filing. The formulas returned are to be filed in serial order by the manufacturer and made available for examination by internal revenue officers in the investigation of drawback claims.

Army Medical Dep't Marks 170 Years

The Army Medical Department observed its 170th anniversary July 27. Personnel of the medical department is now divided into nine corps. The approximate strength of each is as follows:—Medical, 45,000; dental, 15,000; nurse, 52,000; veterinarian, 2,000; medical administrative, 18,700; sanitary, 2,000; physical therapy, 1,000; dietitian, 1,500; and pharmacy, 61. In addition, there are approximately 535,000 enlisted medical aid men.

Wyeth Relocates Baltimore Office

Wyeth, Inc., pharmaceuticals manufacturer, of Philadelphia, has moved its Baltimore offices from 1125 West North avenue, and warehouse on Ridgely street, to the four-story brick building at 302 South Central avenue at Fawn street.

Major Phibbs Wins Medal

Major Brendan P. Phibbs, a member of the Harry C. Phibbs Advertising Company, Chicago, Ill., who has been serving with the Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the bronze star medal for meritorious service in Eastern France and Western Germany.

Dart Stays with United Drug

Justin W. Dart, president of the United Drug, Inc., Boston, had declined an offer from Sewell Avery to become president of Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

Cheplin Ad Head Named

Russell H. Babb has been appointed advertising manager of Cheplin Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

Trade Briefs

St. Louis College of Pharmacy has changed its name to the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and Allied Science.

Heyden Chemical Corporation penicillin plant at Princeton, N. J., was awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in war production July 24.

Drug-store bottle labels, hand-lettered, hand-decorated on glass, have been exempted from price-control by an OPA order effective August 1.

William R. Warner & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has appointed Jerome Harris as creative copy assistant in the advertising department.

J. G. Thomas, former manager in the Philippines for Winthrop Chemical Company, now resting prior to receiving a new assignment, was recently guest of honor at a small informal welcome-home party in Albany, N. Y. Mr. Thomas spent three years in a Japanese prison camp.

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G-4 Is Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has placed dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane under general allocation order M-300 as appendix B material.

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane is defined to include the material when sold or distributed under various trade-names, and in solution or emulsion form. These trade-names include, but are not limited to, such terms as "G-4," "DDD," "Preventol-G," "Fungicide-G," or "Dihydroxy Powder."

The initial date is August 1, 1945; the allocation period is the calendar month, and the small order exemption without enduse certificate is 20 pounds per person a month. Each person placing orders for delivery of more than 20 pounds of dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane a month from all suppliers must furnish each supplier with a certified statement of proposed use.

Critical Materials

—Continued from page 7

supply not over 2,500,000 pounds a month.

Naphthalene — Coaltar distillation, source of naphthalene, is insufficient to meet increased demands. New and expanded facilities are in course of construction or planned. Output of naphthalene should be in balance with requirements by early 1946. Efforts are being made to import naphthalene from Great Britain and some modest relief is expected from that source. A project to make phthalic anhydride from orthoxylene is nearing completion, and since one of the principal uses of naphthalene is in the manufacture of phthalic anhydride, this should be of some assistance in solving the problem.

Naphthenic Acid—Shortage is due to heavy increase in military requirements, for tentage mildewproofing, above normal capacity of facilities and supply of raw materials. Naphthenic acid is recoverable from only certain types of crude petroleum, which further complicates the situation. All facilities and crudes which can be utilized economically are being used. Recent cutbacks in tentage will relieve the situation, permitting the release of more naphthenic acid to be used as paint drier and in other indirect military programs. Requirements per month for the rest of 1945 are estimated at 3,583,000 pounds, but the forecast of supply does not go above 2,908,000 pounds.

Nicotine Sulphate—Shortage is due to the limited availability of the low-grade tobacco from which nicotine sulphate is made. Efforts are being made to obtain more raw materials. Predictions are that the supply will improve in the coming season.

Phthalic Anhydride—Present facilities are inadequate to meet military requirements. Additional facilities have been authorized to cover these needs and even supply a surplus, but new and additional requirements for smokeless powder, assault wire, waterproof fabrics, and rocket powder exceed total capacity. Projects having a combined capacity of 40,000,000 pounds a year have been authorized, bringing the capacity up to the maximum of raw material supply. Another raw material, orthoxylene, is being developed. Requirements should be met early in 1946. Requirements for August and September are estimated at 15,641,000 pounds a month, with a supply of 12,780,000 pounds forecast: for the rest of 1945 requirements are set at 15,825,000 pounds a month and supply at 14,120,000 pounds.

Quinacrine (Atabrine) — Decreased requirements late in 1944 resulted in a reduction of production; however, requirements increased materially in April of this year for delivery during rest of 1945 and early 1946. Further increases are expected because of Pacific operations. Additional production has been authorized, and production and requirements are expected to balance late in 1945.

Quinidine—Our only available supply of cinchona bark, source of quinidine, from Latin America, contains only a small quantity. Our previous source was Java bark, which had a higher quinidine content. Special efforts are being made to obtain cinchona bark of relatively high quinidine content. All receipts are being assayed, and those showing sufficient quinidine for practical processing are segregated and specially processed. A synthetic process has been developed for converting quinine to quinidine, and pilot-plant results justify limited release of quinine for production runs. Supply and requirements are expected to balance late in 1945 or early in 1946. Requirements for the remaining months in 1945 are estimated at 29,666 ounces a month; supply, at 11,666 ounces.

Rosin—Shortage is due to lack of manpower and equipment for processing stumps. It is hoped that with assistance in manpower, new price ceilings, and new production, which is expected during the fourth quarter, the shortage will be alleviated. Requirements for remainder of 1945 are estimated at 200,000 drums a month; supply does not average over 110,000 drums a month.

Sodium Bichromate—Manpower is inadequate to meet requirements of new military programs and leather and textile industries. Facilities are not operating at capacity because of manpower situation. Industry could immediately increase production by 1,000,000 pounds a month with adequate manpower: a total of 150 workers is all that is needed. Two new plants are under construction and one should be in partial operation early in August and in full operation during the fourth quarter of 1945. The other plant expects to be in operation early in 1946, at which time the existing deficits will be met. Requirements and forecast of supply over the rest of 1945 are as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Requirements	Supply
August	14,395,000	11,430,000
September	14,395,000	11,430,000
October	14,000,000	12,900,000
November	14,000,000	12,900,000
December	14,000,000	12,900,000

The total quantity required by the leather and textile industries to meet military requirements has declined in the past few weeks, but the restoration of materials to meet civilian requirements has absorbed the sodium bichromate released.

Patent Investigators

—Continued from page 3

F. Kettering, chairman of the National Patent Planning Commission.

The subjects under consideration fall into four groups:—

1. What action should be taken to prevent the issuance of patents that are not for true inventions?
2. What action should be taken to make patent protection for true inventions more simple and effective?
3. What action should be taken to prevent the abuse of patent rights?
4. A re-examination of the scope of the patent system in the light of the constitutional objective to promote the progress of science and useful arts.

Under these four general headings are a series of twenty-eight questions relating to whether Congress should attempt to define what is an invention, means of simplifying and improving the action of the Patent Office, making patent litigation simpler and faster, defining the types of patent abuse and providing specific remedies, and questions relating to the broadening or narrowing of patent protection as may be desirable in the light of modern industrial conditions.

One of the questions raised is, "Should patents covering inventions in the field of public health and safety be made subject to compulsory licensing by reason solely of that fact?" Another question is "Should subject-matter now within the scope of patent protection be removed therefrom?" Matters to be considered in this connection would include medicines, foods, and military weapons.

Foreign Trade Council Forms Middle East Group

The National Foreign Trade Council has formed a committee for analyzing the commercial conditions and problems of the Middle East and to draw up recommendations for trade policy to be pursued by the United States in that area. John L. Gills, director, Johnson & Johnson International, has been appointed chairman of the new committee.

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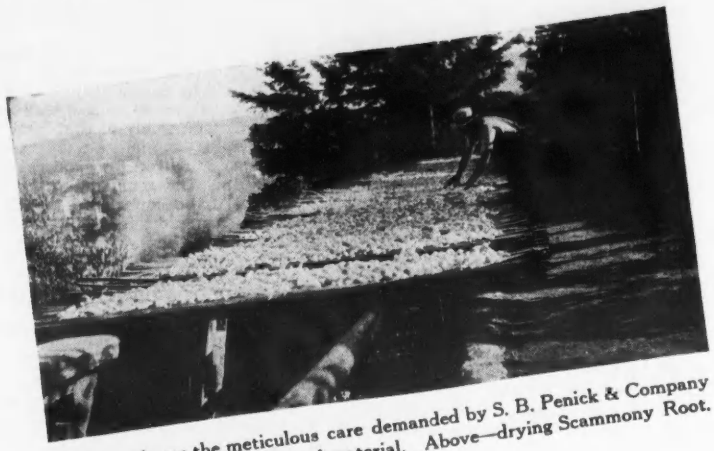
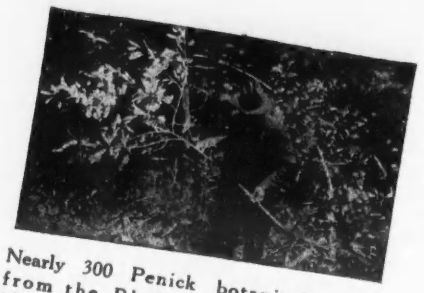


Gatherers know the meticulous care demanded by S. B. Penick & Company in selecting and preparation of material. Above—drying Scammony Root.



Nearly 300 Penick botanicals come from the Blue Ridge Mountains. Shown Above—cutting Black Haw.

From one generation to the next, the age-old knowledge of botanicals is handed on. Above—stripping Snakeroot.

Although the movement of men and materials for war has curtailed imports, S. B. Penick & Company receives moderate quantities of botanicals from foreign countries.

HEADQUARTERS for BOTANICALS

Throughout the war years, as in peace, it has still been true that "if a particular botanical can be obtained, Penick will get and supply it." . . . And so it is today—the contents of Penick warehouses testify to an enterprise that plans carefully, works patiently, and brings to its customers not only the essential staple botanicals, but also rare items for research.

Penick representatives are on the spot in every crop-growing section of the earth—wherever it is possible to transact business and transport stocks under present war conditions . . . New sources developed by Penick in the Western Hemisphere are also yielding choice material.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Orders in the botanical drug market was like some potato crops—poor in quality and few to the hill. Activity was along seasonal lines and the lack of greater volume was attributed, in part, to the conservative approach of consumers to the market under present condtions.

Summer is normally a quiet period in botanical drug sales and the Summer type of normality is present this year as usual. To that condtion, however, has been added concern regarding present stocks and future prices now that war in Europe is over. Some consumers were reported last week to have shortened their period for which they will cover requirements; instead of placing contracts covering twelve month probable needs, they are now disposed to contract ahead by about six months.

Worthy of comment is the early appearance of Russian botanicals in the arrivals of botanic merchandise in this country. During the past week, importations from Odessa, Russia, included cantharides, calamus, and valerian. It is clear that the way is open for Russian shipments to this country.

During the week, also, it was reported that blue malva flowers had been bought to come forward from Italy, while there were actual arrivals of mace, nutmegs, and tamarinds from Trinidad, B. W. I., and Argentina. Orris root was offered from Italy. Shipment proposals were received from Spain, Portugal, and even from France. There has been a conspicious lack of firm proposals from the heart of the European botanical habitat, however.

Yet, from actual arrivals at this port, and from reports of correspondence with principals in European cities, it is clear that communication has been reestablished. How much stock in now available, the prices therefor, and the ability of sellers actually to ship are questions that have to be answered favorably before any general resumption in the importation and sale of European botanicals will be possible.

Balsams

Copaiba—Dealers report very little in hand. Prices are close to nominal, the sole firm quotation being 90c. to 95c. per pound on Para balsam. The South America, U.S.P., no stocks reported.

Fir—Canadian balsam has stiffened and reliable spot quarters had a minimum quotation of $18.50 per gallon. Oregon balsam was also slightly higher at $2.45 to $2.50 per gallon.

Peru—Goods continue to arrive here but substantial exports on lend-lease are also reported. The price eased to $1.25 to $1.30 per pound.

Barks

Cocillana—Replacement prices are far above GMPR price ceilings. At the moment, most quarters report no stocks.

Dogwood—Jamaica bark was up slightly to 10c. to 11c. per pound and most quarters indicated limited stocks to be held at close to replacement cost prevailing at this time.

Beans

Tonka—Selling well, considering the moderate stocks carried by most dealers in the article. Prices display substantial stability.

Vanilla—The market holds very firm. Consumption runs to large totals and the leading manufacturing consumers do not hold more than moderate reserves of any variety of these beans. The future outlook of new crops is difficult to determine with fidelity to probability. However, most dealers believe that the availability of beans at the several primary sources of supply will be moderate as to quantities and substantially firm prices seem likely to prevail.

Berries

Juniper—It is quite apparent that substantial quantities are available in Italy and more than ordinary efforts to reestablish commerce between that country and the United States are being made by government agencies. The Consorzio Agrario Provinziale, Florence, Italy, should be addressed direct for offerings and prices, according to such agencies.

Saw Palmetto—Prices hold steadily even though the current demand is not very active. The values here shape up with the firm position of primary market values.

Flowers

Calendula — Local dealers declare that new crop goods will be available in about 60 days and, therefore, they are shaping their spot quotations to conform with the position of new goods. The spot price is $2.60 to $2.65 per pound.

Malva — Goods have been bought abroad, probably in Italy. At least, replacement goods to arrive later have been offered here at $1.30 to $1.35 per pound for blue flowers on a future delivery basis.

Saffron — All prices hold firm. The tendency of spot sellers was to raise quotations but it was understood that Spanish flowers of good quality were obtainable at $37 to $38 per pound, though as high as $40 has been suggested as being warranted.

Gums

Aloe—No stocks of Cape gum were offered locally. Curacao gum continued to advance; it reached 45c. to 50c. per pound and was firm to strong thereat late in the week. Socotrine gum was lower at 36c. to 37c. per pound in cases, while gourds stood at 80c. to 85c.

Myrrh — Some improvement in stocks available for prompt deliveries has resulted in spot quotations being reduced to the basis of 50c. to 55c. per pound.

Tragacanth—Conditions and reports indicated the presence of more competition and quoted prices appeared to be subject to occasional shading. However, the article was as hard to quote as ever, there being no quality designations agreed to and adopted by all concerned with the sale of this material.

Herbs and Leaves

Horehound — Stocks are being replenished. During the past week an arrival of three bales coming from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, was reported.

Marjoram — Chilean material actually on spot, and also in future arrival position, was reported on the sharply lower price basis of 15c. to 15½c. per pound.

Sage — The feature was the appearance of offerings of sage grown in the State of Washington and available in

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Aloe, Curacao, 5c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, 5c. per lb.
medium, 5c. per lb.
decorticated, 11c. per lb.
green, 8c. per lb.
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, 2c. per lb.
Fir balsam, Canadian, $2.50 per gal.
Oregon, 10c. per gal.
Papain, powd., 25c. per lb.

Other Points

Coriander seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Calif., sweet Caliente, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, red, capsicum, Carolina longs, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aloe, Socotrine, 9c. per lb.
Calendula flowers, 60c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Calicut, ½c. per lb.
Myrrh gum, 10c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 5c. per lb.

Other Points

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Coriander, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, decorticated, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, South American, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
234.1	234.1	234.9	252.2

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OPD—8-13-1945 65

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HAWTHORNE BERRIES, ENGLISH
HERBE MENTHE-PEPPER
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
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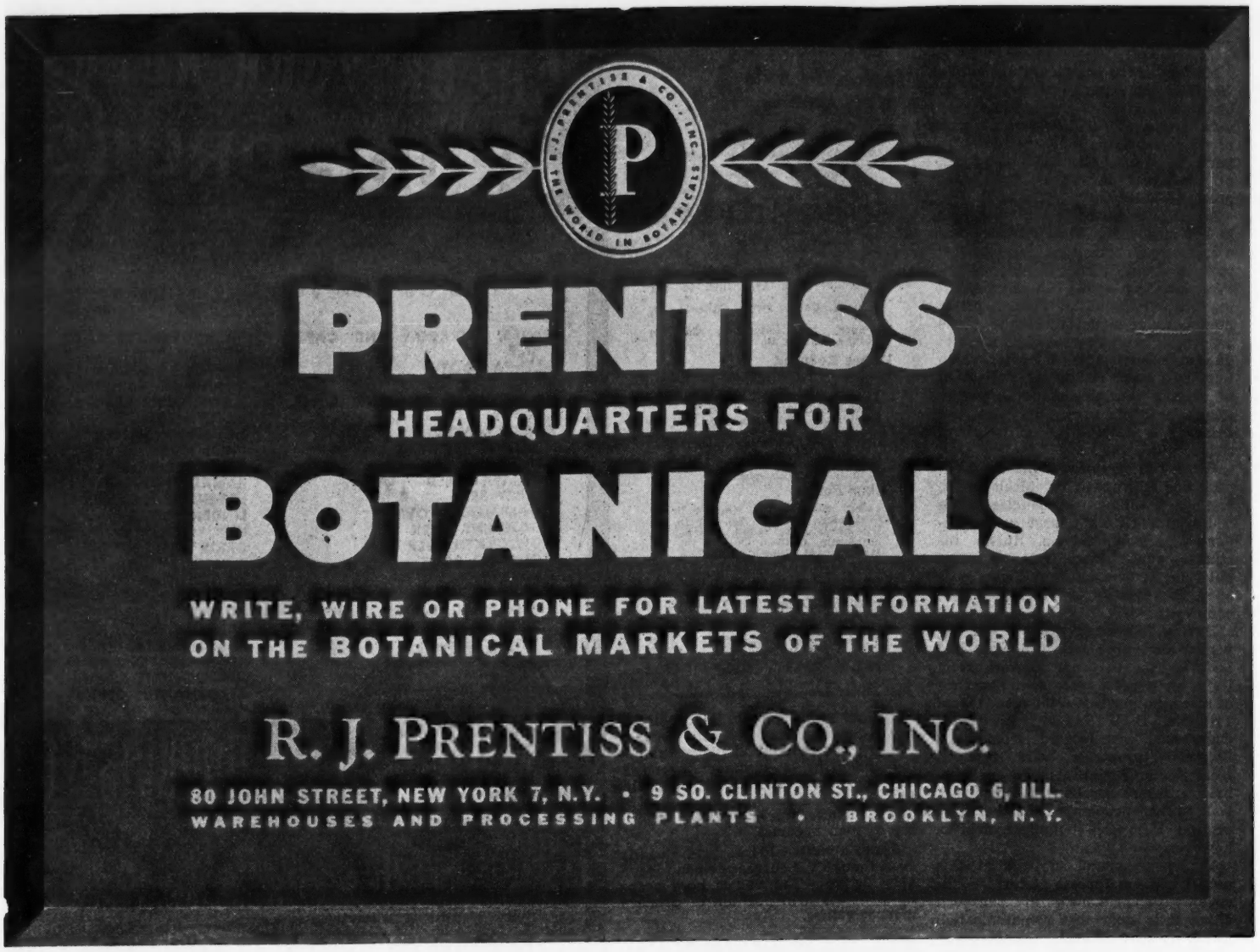
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carlot quantities. A new crop future delivery price, f.o.b. source, was established at 70c. to 71c. per pound. It is understood that there are three cuttings in Washington and it is thought that the second is about to be harvested.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides — At last the unbroken lack of stocks has been broken. During the past week, an importation of six cases from Odessa, Russia, was reported and reestablishment of firm spot prices for consumers is now a matter of short time.

Colocynth Pulp — The market was fairly easy in undertone. Presence of ample supplies has turned prices softer and sellers were disposed to accept consumer bids.

Papain—Powdered material has undergone considerable strengthening and prices late last week were $3 to $3.25 per pound. The tendency of holders was to make $3.25 a minimum figure if the strength recently developed in the primary market be continued.

Tamarinds — An importation of 50 barrels of this article was imported from Trinidad, British West Indies, last week.

Roots

Aletris—Holding firm on spot because of the inability of dealers to get new crop goods at prices sufficiently low to find prompt reflection in present-going prices on spot.

Calamus—A return of whole root to local supply is indicated by the arrival of 20 bales from Odessa, Russia, last week. None but domestic root has been available for some time past.

Gentian—Good-sized reserves were current on spot but the steady absorption from week-to-week has given a steadier undertone to prevailing prices. Competition is not so incisive as it was.

Goldenseal—In very low supply and likely so to remain. Conditions in Europe do not forecast the early rising of demand, especially from German sources—always large consumers of this root. Many cultivation projects here were abandoned during the war period. It is a three-year crop and unless cultivation be resumed, shortage in stocks is likely to be the rule when Europe again shall be able to buy.

Ipecac—The time when only root from Nicaragua will be obtainable is set to begin in 1946, the year set by Brazil for the ending of all exports of Matto Grosso root used here to make emetine.

Valerian—Russia comes to the fore as a competitor of India for business in this root. An arrival totaling 6 bales was reported last week, the point of origin being Odessa, Russia.

Seeds

Caraway—Canada has established an official cleaning station for its production of caraway seed. All material moving into export trade must first go through this "barber shop" for a clipping of whiskers.

Cardamom—Sweden was inquiring for grinding cardamom last week but no export business is known to have resulted. Spot prices on all kinds of cardamom were advanced. Bleached, bold, became $1.50 to $1.85 per pound; medium, $1.30 to $1.35; decorticated, 72c. to 73c.; green, 68c. to 69c.

Celery—The undertone became slightly easier last week, spot quotations declining to the basis of 24½c. to 25c. per pound. Futures were down 1c., standing at 25c. to 25½c.

Coriander—The market has, apparently, absorbed about all the material possible at this time. Morocco seed was shaded to 10¼c. to 10¾c. per pound; Argentine seed, however, rose to 10½c. to 11c., coming more closely into balance with the Moroccan seed.

Cumin—An importation totaling 836 bags from Port Said, Egypt, was reported last week. It has yet to appear on the open market. It might be Persian seed, and it could be a transhipment of Indian seed.

Spices

Ginger—African root was shaded to 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Calicut root was down to 17½c. to 18c. Jamaica remained unchanged and was rather dull. Cochin remained steady.

Mace—An arrival totaling 224 cases

—*Continued on page 72*

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The Dec. 3, 1876 patent granted to Mr. James makes him our botanic brother, an expert on Indian smoking, and a genius in tarred rope magic. Here is his formula:

Spikenard, red clover, hyssop, hops, slippery elm, tarred rope, pennyroyal, mullein leaves, kinnikinic, wild cherry, and ginseng.

Though the tobacco trade totter, we have the botanicals. The kinnikinic is easy; it is sumac plus dogwood's inner bark smoked by Ohio Valley and Great Lakes Indians. And the finest quality of tarred rope awaits the buyer.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Marked strengthening and advancing of prices on celery, geranium, ginger, and lavender flower oils, plus an easing and decline in the quotations on peppermint oil, were price features in the market for essential oils last week. Aromatic chemicals continued in very short supply, with dealers reporting no stocks of most items and with producers finding a waiting line of buyers for every pound of aromatics produced at this time.

Reappearance of Russian oils on this market should surprise no one. Of all European countries engaged in the export of commodities Russia seems to be succeeding in getting goods actually to the United States. Odessa has been the port of exit for much of Russian produce exported. That port is not far from the Russian area where essential oils were produced. To be sure, war ran over that area in high gear and it may be that the Russian essential oil products were blotted out and that no oil for export is available. But if it is, then Russian success in other Russian products is a fair augury for essential oil shipments in the future.

An interesting look into future possibilities discloses the availability of Brazilian oil of eucalyptus citriodora, a product that contains a considerable percentage of citronellal and if produced in large quantities could compete with Java citronella oil. Brazilian producers are said to be aware of its possibilities. Brazil also has an opportunity to compete with Paraguay for business in petitgrain oil. The quality is excellent but the Brazilian price is about 30 percent higher than that in Paraguay. Brazil is understood also to be experimenting in the production of geranium, patchouli, and lemongrass. The production of the latter is rather more advanced than that in the other materials under experimentation.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Celery, $1.25 per lb.
Geranium, 25c. per lb.
Ginger, $2.50 per lb.
Lavender flower, $1 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Peppermint, natural, 25c. per lb.
redistilled, 40c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
235.9	233.3	229.9	262.6

Essential Oils

Almond—The market was rather quiet. Stocks were sufficiently low to keep values firm but they could not readily withstand a substantial increase in demand from manufacturing consumers.

Angelica—There is oil on spot but the price is comparatively high and the limited number of consumers show a disposition to await the reappearance of possibly lower prices of oil from European centers.

Anise—A sustained and persistent demand for replacement material maintained an excellent sales total in products substituting for the unobtainable natural oil of China. Yet, the trend of Far Eastern events suggest that the drought in Chinese oil will end, possibly much sooner than reason had considered probable.

Bergamot—Italian oil held strong at about $11 to $12 per pound but there was no eager pressing of oil on the consuming trade, possibly because steady arrival of more oil from Italy is not a reasonable expectation.

Bois de Rose—There may be oil at the source but it gets here but seldom and the spot market at this time is clear of stocks for open market trading.

Calamus—Russia is forwarding some raw material and it could be that a venture into domestic distillation will be possible. The raw material was landed last week from Odessa, Russia.

Cananga—Firm prices and limited stocks continued to prevail but the call is trimmed closely and sales totals are small. So were the available supplies, which are not likely to increase soon.

Caraway—Canada has created a cleaning establishment through which all Canadian caraway seed must pass before it is exported. A considerable amount of oil was made from the previous crop of Canadian grown caraway.

Cassia—Imitations move well and business shows a growing trend notwithstanding the fact that normal consumers await eagerly the time when Chinese oil may be shipped once more.

Cedarleaf—Holding very firm in all quarters and subject to a very steady demand for quantities of conservative size. Little competition prevails between dealers and none between producers.

Cedarwood—Definitely very steady and some dealers are disposed to ask slightly higher prices when substantial quantities are in request. However, serious shortage does not seem an early prospect.

Celery—The quotations were higher at $17.50 to $20 per pound. The advance in raw material seemed checked last week; in fact, the prices receded some from the high point of the recent advance. Oil was firmly held. Demand was moderate to fair.

Citronella—A strong undertone prevailed in prices. Not only have imports been detained for reclassification for tariff purposes, but the prices asked in Ceylon stand at considerable higher levels than ruled a few weeks back.

Clove—Demand was up to its recent lively gait and kept goods moving into consumption at a rate operating against the creation of substantial reserves among producers, dealers or consumers.

Coriander—Those who import seed say that demand seems to have been satisfied. Oil moved sparingly in quantities individually small but to an extent productive of a fair total of transactions.

Cumin—The first arrival of seed for a long time past was reported last week, but it was not certain that any of the importation was destined for domestic distillers of essential oils.

Dillseed—India either cannot export or has no oil for that purpose. None was noted offered on spot and a purely nominal market prevailed.

Geranium—Sellers have strengthened price views and late last week quotations on either Algerian or Bourbon oil were inside at $16 to $17 per pound. Some made $17 their inside price and refused to shade. The available stocks contributed strength to values.

Ginger—Quotations were higher. The minimum of quoted prices was $20 per pound. Raw material failed to change much, being, in fact, a small fraction cheaper. It appeared that holders at recently inside figures have revised their views and reached a basis which others had maintained as the market for months past.

Guaiacwood—An importation of 40 cases was reported last week, coming here from Trinadad, B. W. I.

Juniper—Berry oil is likely to appear in imports from Italy, in which country there is clear evidence of a desire to resume the export to the Unitd States.

Lavender—Import data related the arrival of two drums from Havana, Cuba, last week. That's one for the book. Seems possible that it might be a transhipment from European sources. But Cuba has experimented during the war with floral culture for oil-making purposes.

Nutmeg—An importation of two cases was reported last week. Domestic oil continued strong. It was offered in limited quantities and the domestic output continues circumscribed.

Lemon—Nothing emphasized the shortage of civilian lemon oil than the offerings of imitations of the expressed type of oil. Apparently, nothing is to be done about getting a steady shipment of oil from Italian sources, however much the oil may be wanted here and regardless of the overall desire of government to reconstitute Italian commerce at the earliest possible date. The non-appearance of Italian oil in current import manifests is no fault of the normal importers of Italian oil.

Peppermint—The market continued to ease in price if not in quantities available. The larger acreage culti-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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OPD—8-13-1945 67

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vated this year can yield a much larger output of oil if a normal yield of oil per acre be obtained in the distillations now underway. Spot prices were lower at $7 to $7.25 per pound for natural and $7.35 to $7.60 for redistilled material.

Petitgrain—Spot prices hold firm regardless of the importation last week of 75 cases of this material. The goods arriving go very promptly into consumption.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Production in 1943 totaled 191,658 pounds, which compares with 276,570 pounds in 1942; 245,688 pounds in 1940; and 138,357 pounds in 1928. Sales in 1943 totaled 222,287 pounds; 1942, 284,193 pounds; 1940, 217,634 pounds; and 1938, 154,460 pounds. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Butyrate—Production in 1943 totaled 80,055 pounds, which compares with 81,056 pounds; 1942, 81,056 pounds; and 1940, 50,291 pounds. Sales in 1943 totaled 67,182 pounds; 1940, 47,668 pounds. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Oenanthate — Production in 1943 totaled 14,976 pounds; 1943, 10,411 pounds; 1940, 5,937 pounds; 1938, 3,452 pounds. Sales in 1943 totaled 8,964 pounds; 1942, 9,874 pounds; 1940, 4,529 pounds; 1938, 2,923 pounds. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Heliotropine — Production in 1943 totaled 39,548 pounds; 1942, 31,943 pounds; 1940, 34,142 pounds; 1938, 32,248 pounds. Sales in 1943 totaled 29,124 pounds. Sales totals for previous years not given. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

U.S.-Chilean Trade Pact

—Continued from page 7

France which recently was allowed to expire.

No concessions have been granted to Chile by the United States under the provisional agreement and is purely a unilateral arrangement whereby Chile granted concessions to us without compensation in return.

The list of chemical, medicinal and other items and the reduced import duties applicable to them in Chile follows (the duties are specified in gold pesos of six pennies, payable in current money, according to the legal rate):—

Article	Unit*	Duty (in gold pesos)
Acids, tannic or tannin	K.B.	1
Ammonium carbonate, bicarbonate and phosphate	K.B.	0.10
Potassium chlorate, impure chloride and liquid silicate	K.B.	0.05
Rouge, compressed powders, pastes, liquids and other cosmetics for tinting the skin or the nails	K.L.	25
Perfume extracts or essences for the toilet in containers of any kind and toilet products that are supplied with them in boxes or cases	K.L.	25
Medicines to be taken by drops when they have droppers or directions to be taken by drops, provided that the number of drops or their equivalent volume is indicated, and solutions for injections, not specified.	K.L.	7.50
Hypodermic injections, not specified, in ampules, pastilles and tablets—with the exception of pastilles and tablets	K.L.	15
Medicinal syrups containing more than 30 percent of sugar	K.B.	3
Granulated medicines, with or without sugar, such as neurosin, kola, urodonal, etc.	K.L.	5
Wafers, pills and lozenges	K.L.	3.50
Toilet articles such as creams, milks, cosmetics, pomades, and others not specified	K.L.	12.50
Powders for the skin, white or slightly tinted, whether compressed or not, with or without added medicaments, with perfume	K.L.	9
Medicinal tea	K.L.	2.50
Soap—		
Toilet soap or bath soap, medicinal or not, with or without perfume, in any form, and soap not specified	K.L.	12.50
Marseilles soap	K.B.	0.80
Clarifying powders (for liquids)	K.L.	1.50
Gelatin for confectionery or other uses)	K.L.	1.50

* K.B.—Gross kilo (includes all packing outside and inside).
K.L.—Legal kilo (includes inside packing but not outside).

Allied Asphalt Marking Twentieth Anniversary

Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corporation, New York, is marking its twentieth anniversary, according to George J. O. Sullivan, vice-president and general manager. The company was a pioneer in the research and manufacture of asphalt, pitch compounds, gilsinite and waxes.

In Monsanto Sales Post

Robinson Ord has been appointed general manager of sales of the organic division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. Formerly assistant general manager of sales, he succeeds Fred Renner, who died June 26.

Goodrich Names Garvey Technical Service Manager

Dr. Benjamin S. Garvey, jr., has been appointed technical service manager on rubber chemicals of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, according to Allyn I. Brandt, general sales manager of rubber chemicals.

Schaudel with Millmaster

J. R. Schaudel has joined the sales staff of the Millmaster Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Schaudel, who was educated at LaSalle Academy and Pratt Institute, started his business career in 1939 with Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, where he was associated with the production department. He left the Fritzsche organization in 1944 to join Lever Brothers, Edgewater, N. J., from which firm he resigned to join Millmaster Chemical Company.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Although the prospect of a speedy ending of the war in the Pacific is presented by the predicament of Japan facing the alternative of complete annihilation by atomic bombing if its war lords do not capitulate forthwith, there is yet no suggestion of any impending material diminution of the gargantuan military requirements in fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases or other chief constituents of high-octane gasoline or in any of the other principal derivatives of petroleum aside from the aromatic solvents and paraffin, whose supply situations have already eased up to some extent with a slight tapering off of military takings thereof.

The pinch in civilian supplies of butane, propane and other forms of the liquefied petroleum gases and kerosene as well as in fuel oil is just as acute as hitherto, with no indications that substantial relief will be forthcoming for a long time even after the conclusion of the Jap war, as the requirements of the navy, if maintained at full or nearly full strength for an indefinite period, are expected to run very heavy in these products, at least throughout the remainder of this year.

Latest information on the outlook for a further material lowering of domestic supplies of fuel oil in the carrying out of the exchange deal with Argentina, whereby the United States is to pay for vegetable oilseeds, oil and linseed cake with counterbalancing quantities of that petroleum derivative, has revealed the fact that this will not result in any drain upon American stocks of this heat-generating commodity which could be used to afford relief to American home consumers.

The Foreign Economic Administration has announced that, although fuel oil will be sent to Argentina in amounts equivalent to the fuel value of the vegetable oils supplied to Europe and this country, the fuel oil which will thus be shipped to that South American republic will not be of the type used in domestic oil burners. The oil thus to be furnished to Argentina, a maximum of 235,000 tons, in repayment for the vegetable seeds and oils, is a heavy residual oil suitable for ships' bunkers or for use under boilers in industrial plants. It will be supplied from the Caribbean area and none of it will come from the United States nor will civilian or military supplies in this country be reduced thereby. In conclusion, it is stated that this fuel oil will be supplied from amounts which had been made available for other less essential foreign uses. The great bulk of the oil will be transported in Argentine tankers, albeit approximately 10 percent will be carried in United Marine Authority tankers and another 10 percent in UMA dry-cargo vessels.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—As foretold in the August 6 issue of *OPD*, War Production Board officials are now considering the expediency of liberalizing order M-150, in view of the current adequate supply of petroleum xylol as well as of coal xylol, to the extent of transferring the xylene range Class A solvents and Class A blends from order M-150 to order M-340, or even to removing all controls from these materials, the moment an adequate supply for all military needs for the future could be assured. It has been virtually decided, however, that Class B solvents and blends of the toluene range are to be retained under an amended M-150. But it has been proposed that item 10 of Schedule B in that order, limiting the use of Class B solvents or blends to 55 gallons a month to each consumer for all military orders, may be increased to 2,500 gallons monthly, as this would afford a measure of relief to private industry without seriously taxing the supply. It is also likely that a newly created small order exemption of two drums a month of Class B materials may be permitted for unrestricted use. Meanwhile, the demand for both Class A and Class B materials is waning rapidly

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Cleaners' Naphtha—Still moving in sizable volume to both military and civilian users.

Lacquer Diluent—A considerable buying interest continues to be noted in this material.

Mineral Spirit—Continues in brisk demand, with takings on military account only slightly outrunning those on civilian account.

Rubber Solvent—Despite the slight reduction in the takings of synthetic rubber manufacturers whose plants remain shut down by labor strikes, absorption of this solvent by the rubber makers as a whole is still so heavy as to exhaust all the current supply.

Stoddard Solvent—There is no abatement in sight of the buying movement in this solvent. While military dry cleaning interests continue the largest takers, a sizable amount is still being taken by civilian interests.

V.M. & P. Naphtha—Continues moving in sizable quantities, with paint and varnish makers engaged in war production work getting the major portion of all offerings but with the civilian use interests also obtaining moderate amounts.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Extensive buying of various grades of petroleum solvents and diluents is currently noted in this area. This material is in good call from various consuming industries, such as paint. Cleaners are also after considerable quantities. And the rubber trade demand is still expanding.

Los Angeles, Aug. 10.—Petroleum solvents and diluents have been in better supply on the Pacific coast this past week. Interest in Class A and Class B type aromatic solvents has continued moderate, although by no means as keen as in the recent past.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—With the requirements of the makers of high-octane gasoline, and synthetic rubber continuing to reach huge proportions, it has been impossible to date for PAW to ease the wartime restrictions on the use of this liquefied petroleum gas. Hence, home users, who employ this gas for home cooking and heating are still finding the supply situation, insofar as they are concerned, extremely tight.

Heptane—Still moving steadily into consuming channels.

Hexane—Continues in keen demand.

Octanes—Buying movement reaching larger proportions daily.

Pentanes—Being bought most extensively for military account but also being purchased on an increasing scale for civilian account.

Propane—Private consumers, mostly home users of this liquefied gas for heating and cooking, are unable to procure more than a small portion of the quantities they desire, as PAW has declined to relax the wartime restrictions on such use or on its industrial employment in heat treatment of metals, glass and other products. The major part of all available supplies are still being taken up by manufacturers of aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber .

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline—Under the leadership of the standard process types, the movement of these waxes continues on a sizable scale.

Paraffin—With the recent notable diminution in military requirements in chlorinated paraffin, distribution control of paraffin itself has been transferred from schedule 108 of the general chemicals order M-300 to the preference order regulation M-340, which leaves some of this material for equitable distribution among unrated consumers after assuring the meeting of all military and other essential requirements.

Petrolatums—Continue in moderate demand, with prices well maintained for U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades of this petroleum jelly.

White Mineral Oils—A steady movement of U.S.P. and technical grades of these oils continues to be noted, with prices fairly firmly held by leading producers and suppliers.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—The daily average rate of domestic production of crude oil has shown another slight recession. For the week ended August 4 this rate dropped 7,900 barrels to 4,922,100 barrels. Runs of crude oil to the refineries for the same week are reported to have averaged 5,077,000 barrels daily against 4,996,000 barrels for the preceding week.

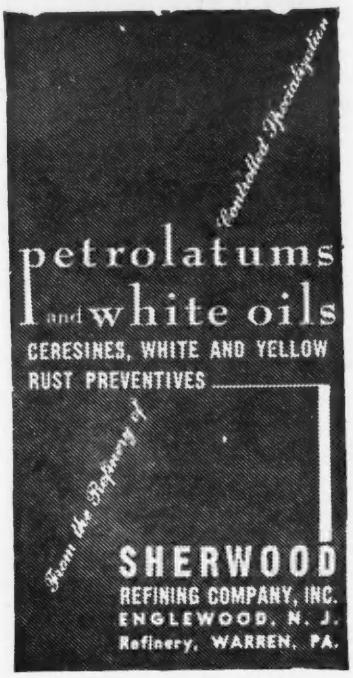
PAW has announced that Russia's declaration of war against Japan is expected to have little, if any, effect upon the total petroleum requirements of the United Nations, which now call for 7,200,000 barrels a day of petroleum liquids (exclusive of the Soviet Union's needs) for the remainder of this year, with a goal of 7,400,000 barrels daily for 1946.

Fuel Oil—To insure sufficient fuel oil to supply the immediate needs of both military and civilian consumers, PAW has banned deliveries of this petroleum derivative to large-scale consumers on the East Coast, if such consumers have 30 days' supply in inventories or if any delivery to them will provide more than 60 days' supply.

PAW has announced that Summer purchase and storage of home-heating fuel oil and kerosene has increased in importance this season, because of the change in transportation of crude oil and petroleum products to the East Coast States during the redeployment period.

PAW has stated that there is no hope for any increase in the availability of fuel oil for civilian use until the Japanese Empire's surrender is accepted. This statement was in reply to the thousands of applications that continue to be made from the East coast areas for permission to convert from coal to fuel oil for heating next Winter.

Gasoline—PAW has authorized the upgrading of approximately 158,000 barrels a day of regular motor gasoline to premium grade for civilian distribution.



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For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

FMC

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Published in 5 Sections
This is Section No. 5

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1 Fredericking Cast Iron 1500 gal.; 8'x4'; Jacketed Agitated..9326
4 Vert. 1000 gal. ktd. Agit. Cast Iron Kettles; Manhole Type...8675
1 Copper Jacketed Vacuum Kettle; 38"x50"....9008
22 Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 1000 gal.....Stock
17 Steel Jacketed and Agitated 1000 gal. Kettles; 5'x8'.....698/H1
17 Steel Jacketed and Agitated 100 gal. Kettles; 34"x34"..698/H18
2 Cast Iron Unjacketed Agitated Kettles; 450 gal. 4'x4'6"....N. J.
1 Steel Jacketed and Agitated Kettle, manhole type; 450 gal. 48"x6'....663

LABELERS

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1 O. & J. Rotary Automatic Labeler....N. Y.
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1 Raymond "OO" Mill with 35 HP motor....97/F106
2 Schultz O'Neill Model D16 Pulverizers....8568
1 Schultz O'Neill Model D28 Pulverizer....7190
1 Bauer 30" Single Disc Attrition Mill....8203
1 Bauer Double Runner 36" Attrition Mill with 2-50 H.P. motors....N. Y.
1 Robinson Double Runner 26" Attrition Mill; 2-15 H.P. motors....Mass.
1 Atlantic Cake Breaker Hammer Mill....8203R2
1 Mikro No. 2 Pulverizer; 12" with 7½ H.P. motor and feeding device....588/S2
1 Gruendler No. 4A Hammer Mill; 16 rows; 40 hammers...N. Y.
1 Stedman 2 stage Type A Hammer Mill with 15 H.P. motor..Ill.
1 Jeffery 3B; 20"x20" Hammer Mill....Ohio
6 FMC D 80, B1 and 2 Hammer Mills, 2 to 10 H.P. Motors.N.Y.
25 Other Grinders, Crushers, Breakers, Cutters....Stock

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1 Steel Ball Mill, 44"x92"....8166
1 Steel Jacketed Ball Mill, 6'x13'.9725
1 Bartlett Snow Ball Mill, 6'x18'.8675
1 Hardinge Mill with new liner, 8'x7'2"....9426
1 Mushroom Pot or Ball Mill, 24"x16"....9426
1 Patterson Silex Lined Pebble Mill; 3'x3'; P.D.....681/M6
1 Abbe Silex Lined Pebble Mill 18"x27"....Va.
1 Abbe Silex Lined Pebble Mill 3'x4'....Md.
1 Abbe Silex Lined Pebble Mill 27"x38"....Va.
1 Patterson Silex Lined Mill 33"x22½" P.D.....Ohio
1 Patterson Silex Lined Pebble Mill; 7'x5'6"....N. J.
1 Traylor Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill 6'x22'....N. J.
2 Porter Buhr Stone Lined Pebble Mills; 6'x5'....N. Y.
1 Hardinge Conical Ball Mill: 4½' dia. x 24" face; lined magnesium....Ohio
1 Hardinge Ball Mill; 36"x41"; lined with magnesium plates..Ohio
1 Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 8'x5'; steel liners....N. Y.

ROLL MILLS

1 Ross Water Cooled three roll Mill; 12"x30"....9256
3 J. H. Day 9"x32" solid Roll three roll Mills....Ky.
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1 Schultz O'Neill Roll Granulator Mill, 9"x18"....7283

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MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale—19,000 pounds calcium phenol sulfonate (Dow); 8,000 pounds copper arsenite (Mallinckrodt). All products are in first-class condition, offered subject to prior sale. If interested, inquire Bonewitz Chemicals, Inc., Burlington, Iowa.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Will exchange vanillin U.S.P., coumarin N.F. and oil of lemon U.S.P. California cold pressed for saccharin U.S.P. Reply OPD 187.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 172.

To Manufacturers and Jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 193.

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1—J. P. Devine No. 27 VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 17 Shelves, with Pump and Condenser.
5—ROTARY DRYERS. 2' x 24', 4' x 30' 6'x 40'
2—70" x 30" RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30, 70" x 30', 6 x 60'
1—7'6" x 75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.,
5—ROTARY KILNS, 6' x 60', 8' x 126', 8' x 135'.
2—32" x 72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.
1—Buffalo 32" x 52" Atmos. double drum DRYER chrome-plated rolls complete M. D.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x 20'; 3—Devine 4'x 25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
1—32 x 90" Buflovak Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer.
1—Devine 3' x 9' Bronze Double Drum Rotary Vacuum Dryer, complete with all auxiliaries.
2—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
6—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined: 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
2—18" x 18", 24" x 24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHERS.
5—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
1—W. & P. MIXER, size 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1 No. 0000.
1—4'x6' OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8' x8'
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular Tanks; 7—500-gal; 1—150 gal
23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x 5'. single deck, other sizes.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22", also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
2—8' x 30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS. also 6' x 36"
1—5' x 13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.

2—5'x30' Buffalo ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS.

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MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT of LARGE CHEMICAL PLANT

Located at ANNISTON, ALABAMA

SELECTED ITEMS

1—24 Truck Tunnel DRYER, with Fans, Heaters, etc.
1—42" TURBO MIXER with 7½ HP Motor.
1—1,000-gal. DURIRON KETTLE.
Complete YORK AIR CONDITIONING PLANT, capacity 49 tons refrigeration, to handle 11,000 cu. ft. dehumidified air per minute.
3—Sets Walker, Swenson 3-deck CRYSTALLIZERS.
5—ROTARY DRYERS, 2'x24', 4'x30', 6'x40'.
1—Battery of two 3 x 5 TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 3-deck.
Miscellaneous; Tanks — Stainless Steel Lined, Rubber Lined, Lead Lined, Acid-proof Brick Lined; Bucket Elevators; Agitators; Pumps; Motors; Crushing Equipment, etc.

Send for Descriptive Circular

10,000 lbs. 2—4" mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS.
1—500 gal. 5' x 6' BALL MILL.
1—New 5 HP geared head PORTABLE AGITATOR drip proof motor, stainless steel shaft and 2—14" stainless propellers
3—Abbe Blutergess SIFTERS; 1—No. 2, 1—No. 1
10—Dopp C. I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6'6" x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42"x42", 30 chambers.
3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, Complete other sizes to 750 gal.
1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.
9—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam jack. KETTLES up to 500 gal. some with agitator.
2—150 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLES; 2-200 gal. jack.
1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE cap. 10,000 P. S. I.
1—7-spout piston type FILLER.
2—300 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. KETTLES.
1—World automatic rotary LABELER m. d.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 2 ROTARY CUTTER
1—1000 gal. lead-lined closed TANK, lead coils
1—400 gal. horiz. rubber lined MIXER.
1—All Copper 5' dia. VACUUM PAN with condenser and vac. pump.
1—Karl Kiefer Piston Visco Filler, No. 2.
1—500 gal. jack. agit. AUTOCLAVE, steel, hammer welded construction 200 lb. jack.press. 550 lb. internal press.

2—4-Rail RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, one with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

1—U. S. COLLOID MILL 6" Stainless Steel Rotor 5 HP AC Motor.
1—Komarek-Greaves BRIQUETTE PRESS, with 2—32" x 24" face, rolls for egg-shaped briquettes, rated 25 tons per hour.
3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive m.d.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS cone bottom.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.
1—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER No. 0.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
2—2,500 lb. Horizontal Steel Dry POWDER MIXERS, spiral agitators.
1—Stokes Rotary DDS TABLET MACHINE, 23 punch, maximum 1⅛"; 1—Stokes 0 single punch, up to ¾"; 2—Stokes N single punch ½"

COMPLETE LIME BURNING AND HYDRATED LIME PLANT

(For sale in whole or in part)

1—8' x 120' Vulcan Rotary Kiln, complete.
1—5' x 50' Vulcan Rotary Cooler.
3—Bucket Elevators steel enclosed—78', 45', 35' c-c. including smaller elevators, screw conveyors, etc.
2—No. 0 Raymond Beater type Pulverizers, each equipped with air classifier, exhauster, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and inter-connecting piping.
1—Kritzer Lime Hydrator, 6 cylinders, capacity 6 tons per hour.
1—Sturtevant Rock Emery Mill with 40 H.P. Motor.
3-60-440 volt Motors and Starting Equipment will be included with all of the above machines. All other bucket elevators, screw conveyors, etc. included.

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2—HORIZONTAL STAINLESS STEEL TANKS, 7' x 10', 3,000 GALS.
1—OPEN TOP STAINLESS STEEL TANK, 10' DIA. x 8' HIGH, 4,700 GALS.
1—HAVEG 2,000 GAL. TANK, 7' x 7' HIGH
2—DOUBLE DOOR VACUUM SHELF DRYERS, BUFLOVAK WITH 12—60 x 80" SHELVES, DEVINE WITH 13—59 x 78" SHELVES
3—SHRIVER 36" x 36" FILTER PRESSES, 4 EYE, CLOSED DELIVERY, WITH 50 RUBBER PLATES AND FRAMES
1—STOKES NO. 59A ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 1'6"3'6"
1—BAKER PERKINS (W. & P.) 100 GAL. STEAM JACKETED MIXER, DOUBLE ARM
1—LANCASTER 30" DIA. BATCH MIXER
1—125 GAL. ALUMINUM JACKETED KETTLE
1—125 GAL. PFAUDLER JACKETED KETTLE
3—DAY, ROSS 12"x30" THREE ROLL ROLLER MILLS, BELT AND MOTOR DRIVEN
6—OLIVER 8' x 6' STAINLESS STEEL ROTARY FILTERS
1—OLIVER ROBISON 6'x4' TOP FEED NI-RESIST FILTER
2—SPERRY 24" x 24" EVERDUR PLATE & FRAME FILTER PRESSES, CLOSED DELIVERY, 20 CHAMBERS
1—SPERRY 18" x 18" CAST IRON FILTER, 12 CHAMBERS, CLOSED DELIVERY
3—ROTEX NO. 43 AND 23 TRIPLE DECK SIFTERS, 40" x 84", 20" x 80"
1—VALLEZ NO. 59C ROTARY FILTER MONEL COVERED LEAVES, 945 SQ. FT.
1—BUFLOVAK 5' x 6' ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYER
2—SWEETLAND FILTERS NO. 2 & NO. 5 COPPER LEAVES
5—COPPER VACUUM PANS 30", 42", 5' & 7' DIA.

1—Bottling Liner of Kiefer Visco Filter, Chain Conveyor, Capper, and Knapp Labeler.
1—Filler Machine Co. 6 Spout Filler
1—Stokes Style F Single Punch Tablet Machine.
3—Buflovak Vacuum and Atmospheric Crystallizers, 6', 3'
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall
1—Kiefer No. 3 Visco Rotary Filler
1—No. 2TH Mikro Pulverizer, motor driven.
1—Atmospheric Truck Dryer, 33' long, aero-fin coils, 19 trucks
45—Drying Rack Trucks, on wheels
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 175 gal.
2—Lead Mixers, 100, 140 gals.
5—Day, Ross Double Arm Mixers, 10 to 100 gals.
1—Howes 24" x 12' Powder Mixer.
5—Oliver Filters, 5' x 8' to 8' x 10'
6—Shriver Sperry Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18"
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42"
4—Pebble Mills, 3' x 3', 2' x 3'
1—Abbe Eureka Jar Mill, 15 gals.
2—Hardinge Mills, 2' x 8", 4½' x 2'
1—Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 24" x 12"
2—Kent 20" Tandem Stone Mills
2—Kent Lab. 8" Stone Mills
3—Sharples No. 6 Presurtite Centrifuges
3—Sharples, De Laval Clarifiers
1—Battery of 2—Tolhurst 48" Suspended Type Centrifugals, motor driven, bottom discharge
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, with 15 HP AC motors bottom discharge
2—Tolhurst 32", 40" suspended type bottom discharge Centrifugals solid baskets
4—American Tool 40" and 48" Centrifugals
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 5' x 6'
4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25' to 6' x 40'
3—Atmos Drum Dryers 4'x9', 5'x7'
6—Copper and Steel Vac. Pans, 50 to 750 gals.
1—7' dia. Tinned Copper Converter
3—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gals., some agitated
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'
2—Devine 8" x 6", 10" x 10" Two Stage Vacuum Pumps
3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.
2—1,750 gal. Lead Lined Closed Tanks
1—80 gal. Dopp Jacketed Kettle double motion agitator

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
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PLANTS WANTED

Aromatic Chemical manufacturer is interested in purchasing a small or medium-sized plant, with or without equipment, within 25 miles of New York City. Offers with complete details, which will be held in strict confidence, are solicited. OPD 195.

POSITIONS VACANT

U.S. Representatives of leading English chemical exporters desires purchasing agent, thoroughly familiar with industrial, fine chemical, pharmaceutical and drug markets. OPD 148.

Unusual opportunity for perfume chemist for development work with leading essential oil firm. OPD 163.

Drug and chemical buyer by large wholesale drug house, in Central West. Must be experienced and competent. Address OPD 174.

Postwar program requires services of two chemists, experienced in manufacture of pigment colors. Interesting position with unlimited advancement. Submit complete information stating previous experience, educational background, etc. Replies confidential. OPD 173.

Paint and varnish chemist: medium size, well established, well-known and progressive Eastern manufacturer has a really good opportunity to offer for a man who has general all-around experience with shelf goods and industrial products. Excellent salary and bonus arrangement. Splendid opportunity for postwar, as our plans call for expansion and additional plants. Rest assured your replies will be held strictly confidential. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 176.

LIQUIDATION
WET GRINDING PLANT

1—Chrystie 80"x45' Rot. Dryer.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter
1—Hardinge 6'x48" Conical Mill
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Rotary Screens, 2'x5'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 24" D. x 12" F.
30—Centrifugal & Rotary Pumps.
SEND FOR BULLETIN L 25

2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
3—New 600 gal. Closed Stainless Tank.
9—New Closed Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gals. each.
800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" & 15" wide, 10-ft. lengths.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18" to 42" sq.
1—P. & S. 12 Truck Atmos. Dryer.
3—Tolhurst 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. jack. agit. kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
1—Colton No. 2 Rotary Tablet Machine.
2—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" to ⅝".
2—Cherry - Burrel Homogenizers, 300 GPH.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½".
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
1—National Acme Model C20, stainless steel Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 301, motor driven.
2—Day & Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 & 60 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

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POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist or chemical engineer with some alkyd resin and ester gum manufacturing experience for permanent position in Mid-South with established coating manufacturer. Write in detail and send recent photograph to OPD 182.

A large and well-established manufacturer desires to employ a man well qualified to do research on pharmaceutical products. Confidential. Address OPD 183.

Chemist for control and adjustment of automotive or industrial paint finishes. Formulating experience desirable. Excellent opportunity. Post-war future. In reply, state age and full details of education and experience. Enclose recent photograph. OPD 190.

—Continued on page 72

MIXER

100-gallon Jacketed Mixer, with Sigma Blades.

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2—Mikro Pulverizers equipped with 50 H.P. motors.
2—Karl Kiefer Rotary Viscol type Filling Machines.
1—Abbe 4' diameter Pebble Mill
National Equipment 100 - gallon latest style Colony Homogenizer with stainless steel two stage head.
1—Huhn Steam Dryer.
1—Elgin 24 Spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
1—Colton Ossilating Granulator
2—Galvanized tilting type Percolators, 200-gallon capacity
1—World Fully Automatic Labeling Machine.
1—Filler four Plunger Filling Machine.
1—J. H. Day No. 2 Double Arm, heavy duty, motor driven.
1—Ermold and 1 World Semi-Automatic Labeling Machines.
2—Day 3 roll Roller Mills 16" x 40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive
2—Kent 3-roll Roller Mills, 16" x 40" horizontal type motor drive

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WHILE THEY LAST

40 New & Used Vertical Steel, Closed Pressure Vessels or Autoclaves 24" x 28"—50 Gals. For Internal Pressures of 30 Lbs. or better.

SPECIALS

1—Blaw-Knox S.S. Dryer 6' x 5'
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Chrome Plated Vacuum Drum Dryer
1—Copper Jack. 1000 Gal. Closed Kettle 100-lb. W.P.
1—Pf. Closed Jack. 500 Gal. Kettle 3-lb. Jacket Pressure
1—Shriver 40 Ch. C. I. Plate & Frame (solid) 3-eyed Filter Press
2—Rotex Sifters No. 43—40" x 84"
1—Rotex Sifter No. 9—Triple Screen 20" x 87"
1—Hardinge Mill 4½' x 24"
1—W&P 20 Gal. Jack. Mixer M.D.
1—Day Powder Mixer 900-lb. Cap.
2—New Stainless Steel Tanks, 100-gal. Capacity

Many more desirable units available. Send us your inquiries and lists of surplus.

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Warehouse Quarters

Many desirable pieces of equipment may be seen and are for immediate deliveries.

2—Stainless Steel Kettles, 80 gallon-100 gallon.
1—Shriver Iron Filter Press, 36" x 36", open delivery.
2—Glass lined tanks, 110 gallons.
4—Tolhurst, 26" extractors, rubber lined MD.
1—Stainless Steel, 330 gallon tank.
15—Aluminum tanks, 25-2,000 gallon.
1—15 gallon Pony mixer.
1—Day 14" Ointment Mill.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Barrel Vibrator.
4—Copper Stills, 15-75 gallons.
5—Read-Day—W&P Mixers. 10-300 gallon.
5—Copper Kettles from 5-250 gallon.
26—Copper Coating Pans.

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1—Dopp Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettle
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles
3—Paterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
1—5000 gallon Steel Storage Tank.

SPECIAL

BOILERS AND TURBO GENERATORS
30—High Pressure Water Tube Boilers, from 250 H.P. to 600 H.P.
8—Turbo Generators, from 400 K.W. to 2750 K.W.

Send for special circular.

4—8000 gallon Steel Pressure Tanks.
75—Ton Cast Iron Pipe 8" to 18"
4—Permutit Water Softeners.
1—500 gal. Steam Jacketed Copper Kettle.
4—H & T Water Filters, 8' x 20'.

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Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal. dish bottoms with stands.
Steam Jacketed Kettle 9' dia. 5' deep with agitator (new).
Copper tank with agitator and coil 66" dia. x 7' high.
Steam Jacketed Aluminum Kettles 60 gal. capacity with stand and draw off cock.
Copper Evaporator with Stokes condenser.
Sterilizers or Pressure Cookers (new) 18" x 18" on steel legs with gasoline burner, clamp down cover, safety valves and gauge. $75.00 each.
Electric Immersion Heaters 115 V 500 Watt (new) $15.00 each.
Stainless Steel Pumps (new) with General Electric Explosion proof motors.
Steam and Electric Vacuum Pumps and Air Compressors.

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215 PEARL ST., NEW YORK — Factory, NEWARK, N. J.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 68

from Trinidad, B.W.I., was reported last week. This could be the forerunner of a reestablishment of open market prices on West Indian mace which for some time, has been nominal. New Grenada recently cabled that shipments from there would probably stop.

Nutmegs—An importation of 1,444 bags originating in Trinidad, B.W.I., was reported last week.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.—Trading in botanical drugs and spices was quiet but steady here this week. No price changes were recorded. Supplies were still short. Prices are:—

Marjoram — French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Leucophylla was named at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—75c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Recent Imports

—Continued from page 4

HAIR, HORSE MANE—127 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co
8 cs, Bank of New York
HORSE TAIL—14 cs, Bank of New York
155 cs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
20 cs, F H Cone & Co
HONEY—100 dms, Minoco International Co
100 bbls, Bankers Trust Co
80 bbls, D Steengrafe
20 bbls, J G Patton
100 bbls
HOREHOUND LEAVES—3 pkgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co
KYANITE—839 tons
LEAVES, MED—2 bls, Peek & Velsor
LIVER MEAL—2,385 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
MACE—7 cs, Atkins, Kroll & Co
8 cs, H M Newhall & Co
27 cs, Victory Shipping Co
29 cs, I Harrison & Whitney
4 cs, H W Peabody & Co
73 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
16 cs, Gillespie & Co
60 cs, C T Wilson & Co
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—615 dms, Dambert Pharm Co
557 dms, J B Williams Co
MENTHOL—179 cs, McKesson & Robbins
50 cs, Parsons & Whittemore
155 cs, Lyddon Corp
25 cs, R J Prentiss & Co
200 cs, P R Dreyer
45 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co
500 cs, Marc Raymond
50 cs, Consumers Import Co
MOLASSES—50 bbls, T D Downing & Co
MURU MURU KERNELS—1,000 bgs, E F Drew & Co
NUTMEGS—42 bgs, A C Schilling Co
49 bgs, Ben Hur Products Co
39 bgs, D Hecht & Co
42 bgs, Middleton & Co
20 bgs, Greene Trading Co
33 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
50 bgs, C T Wilson & Co
50 bgs, Catz American Co
63 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney
38 bgs, Superintendence Co
661 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
14 bgs, All Transport, Inc
10 bgs, Interocean Export Co
100 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
100 bgs, Thomas Scott & Co
108 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co
25 bgs, Levy & Levis Co
OIL, BAY—2 dms
CASTOR—246 dms, Davies, Turner & Co
GUAIACWOOD—40 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co
LAVENDER—2 dms, French American Banking Corp
MURU MURU—158 dms, E F Drew & Co
NUTMEG—2 cs, Victory Shipping Co
OITICICA—255 dms, Brown Linseed Co
245 dms, L N Jackson & Co
ORANGE—77 cs, Curacao Trading Co
PETITGRAIN—25 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co
50 cs, New York Trust Co
SASSAFRAS—10 dms, Curacao Trading Co
SHARK LIVER—5 dms, Karr Ellis & Co
5 dms, East Asiatic Co
OX GALLS, POWDERED—5 cs, Biological Raw Products Co
PERFUME—16 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
16 cs, Zanader Mfg Co
25 dms, Perfumers Mfg Co
209 dms, Van Ameringen & Haebler
BASES—15 dms, Perfumers D Reymond
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,536,000 lbs, Continental Grain Co
12,805 bgs
25,619 bgs, 3,074,280 lbs, International Products Co
9,340 bgs, 1,120,800 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
3,020 bgs, 362,400 lbs, Barkey Importing Co
1,555 bgs, 186,666 lbs, American Dyewood Co
RESIN—26 cs, Herman Weber & Co
100 cs, Littlejohn & Co
100 cs, H A Astlett & Co
75 cs, Paul Bertuch Co
104 cs, L W Dumont Co
SPONGES—9 bls, National City Bank
TAMARINDS—25 bbls, American Importing Co
25 bbls, Peek & Velsor
TANKAGE—4,367 bgs, 436,700 lbs, Wilson & Co
LIVER—633 bgs, 63,300 lbs, Wilson & Co
4,699 bgs, 469,900 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
985 bgs, 98,500 lbs, H J Baker & Bro
TAPIOCA FLOUR—9,300 bgs, 1,302,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co
TONKA BEANS—10 cks, Machado & Co
TUCUM KERNELS—153 bgs, 15,300 lbs, Durkee Famous Foods
VALERIAN ROOT—6 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp
YERBA MATS—17 cs, J G Dreyfus & Co
WAX, BEES—8 bgs, D Steengrafe
CARNAUBA—122 bgs, S C Johnson & Son
15 bgs, W R Grace & Co
56 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
55 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
829 bgs, Fred Henjes, Jr
25 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia
70 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co

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Export-Import—Established firm, located Eastern seaboard, offers immediate unusual opportunity, salary or partnership, for capable man experienced in raw materials, foods, chemicals. OPD 192.

Assistant sales manager wanted by a well-established and nationally known eastern manufacturer of ethical pharmaceuticals and biologicals. Permanent position. Thorough knowledge of wholesale merchandising and sales promotion necessary. Give full information in first letter. Replies held in strict confidence. OPD 196.

Chemist and plant superintendent for plant located in large Mid-Western city. Some experience food flavors and colors. Good salary, permanent position. Write full particulars to OPD 197.

POSITIONS WANTED

Industrial engineer: broad industrial experience; operating superintendent with a well known chemical concern for 16 years; well qualified to fill a responsible position where experience and active supervision are prerequisites; recently released from active duty as a commissioned specialist in the U. S. Navy; will consider a new connection where sufficient opportunity and postwar promise are exhibited or will consider taking an investment interest where something new and promising is in the development stage. OPD 171.

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Chemical research director undertakes complete technical or commercial development of new proposition or department. Organize laboratory, design pilot units, lay out, equip and control factory, establish technical service. New York City or vicinity. OPD 185.

Chemist Executive, now directing research and factory, wants similar position in or near Manhattan. Good sales background. First class business record. Experience organic chemistry, products finishes, plastics and related materials. OPD 186.

Salesman, capable, ambitious and resourceful, 15 years experience selling and supervising sales to petroleum oil companies, manufacturers of synthetic resins, printing inks, paints, varnishes, linoleum and allied industries United States and Canada, but most active New York area. Now seeking opportunity with substantial producer of materials required in these industries. OPD 188.

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Chemical and pharmaceutical buyer with all-round experience ethicals, also export, seeks connection with first-class firm. Fine record. Highest type references. OPD 191.

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